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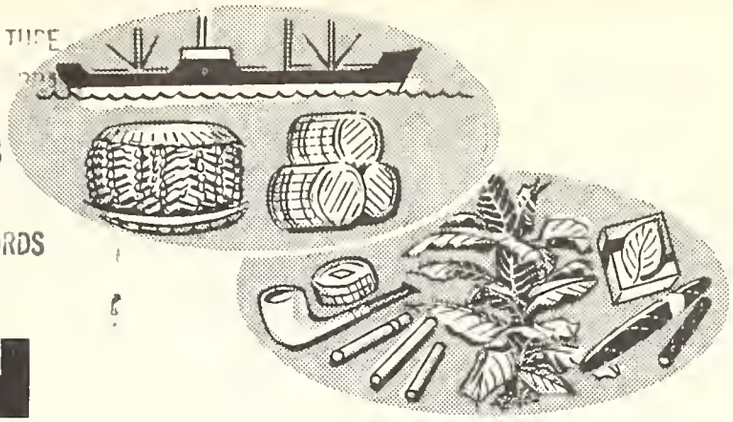
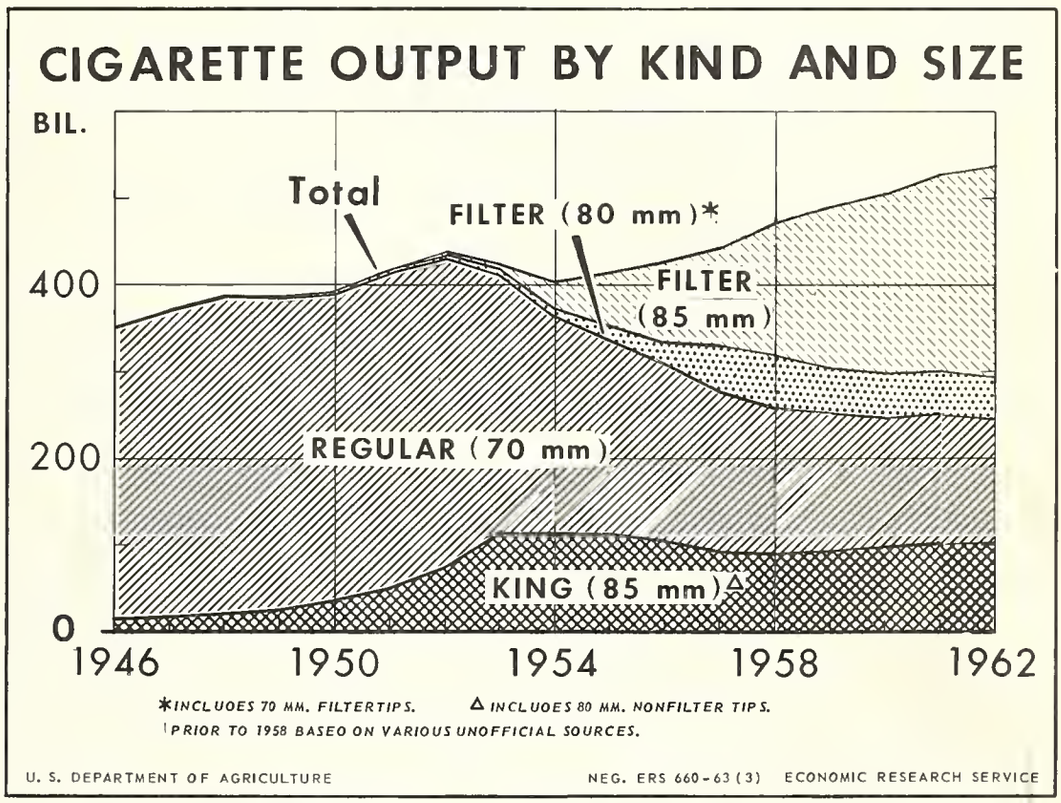


TOBACCO SITUATION

TS-103 For Release March 29, P. M. MARCH 1963

In 1962, U. S. cigarette output at 535-1/2 billion was 1.4 percent above 1961 and a new high. About 54-1/2 percent of the 1962 output consisted of filter tip cigarettes, and nearly 45-1/2 percent, nonfilter tips. Five years ago, the percentage distribution was about the reverse; 10 years ago, filter tips made up only 3 percent of the total. The principal gain in 1962 was in king size (85 mm.) filter tips. Regular (70 mm.) nonfilter tip cigarettes' declined, while there was little change in king size (85 mm.) nonfilter tips.



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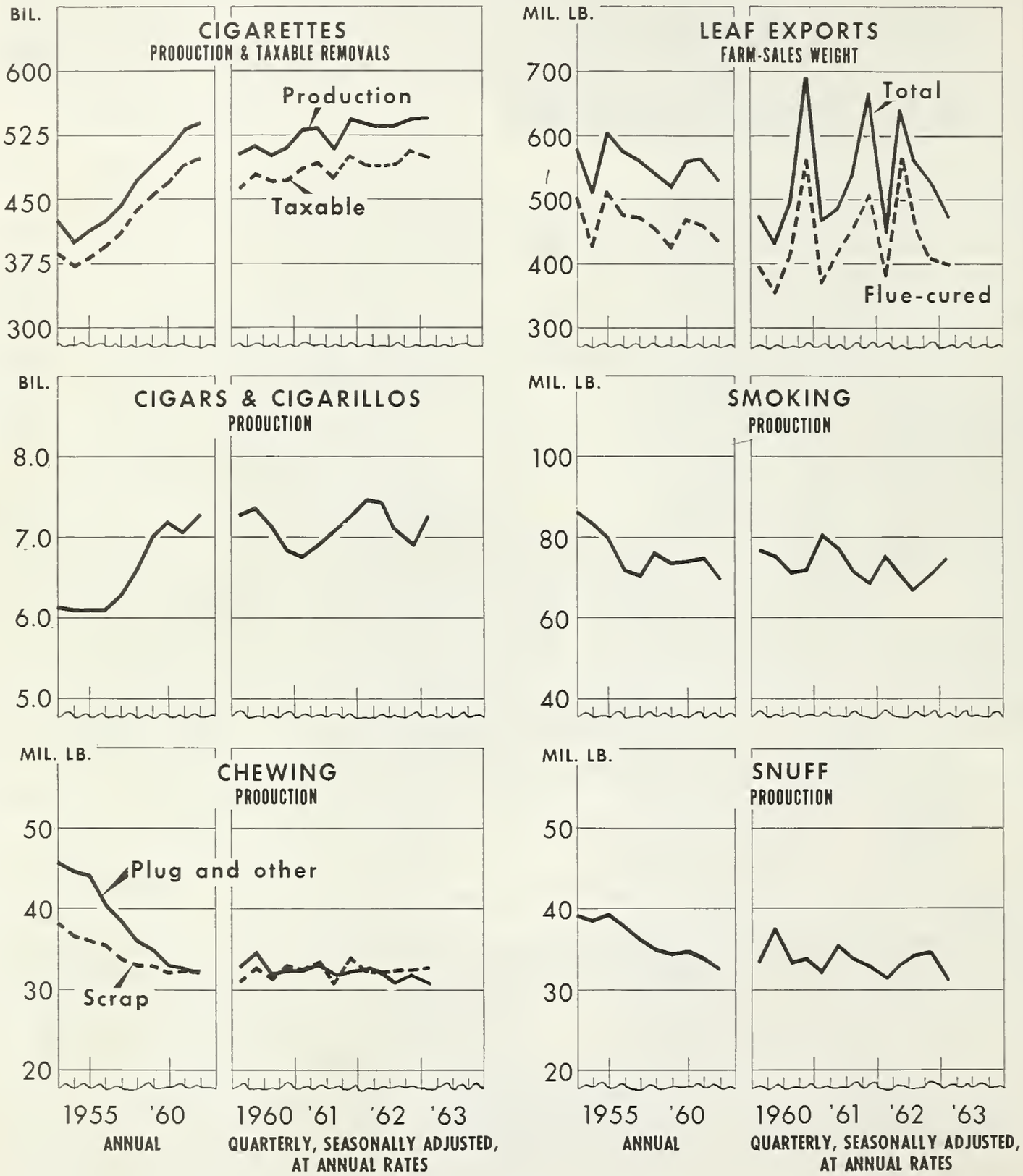
Per Capita Consumption
Exports, Imports, Foreign Production
Leaf Supplies And Use

Published quarterly by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TOBACCO OUTLETS

Recent Trends in Manufactured Products and Exports



LAST QUARTER SHOWN, PARTLY ESTIMATED.

THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 22, 1963

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SUMMARY

Growers' intentions as of March 1 indicate that this year's tobacco acreage will be 3 percent smaller than in 1962, though larger than in any other year since 1956. The decrease in tobacco acreage is mainly in flue-cured and largely reflects the reduction in acreage allotments for this kind of tobacco. Acreage allotments for other kinds under marketing quotas are about the same in 1963 as in 1962. The 1963 production of flue-cured is expected to be smaller than the 6-year high of 1962. The production of burley is also expected to be lower than in 1962 since 1963 average yields per acre for this type hardly seem likely to duplicate the record high of last year. Flue-cured and burley are the big-volume cigarette tobaccos and together account for nearly nine-tenths of total U. S. production of tobacco. The 1963 production of the other kinds of tobacco is not expected to vary greatly from 1962, except production of Northern Wisconsin cigar binder type 55 may be down moderately.

Cigarette output and consumption in 1963 are expected to show modest gains over the record 1962 highs. In 1962 U. S. smokers consumed nearly 508$\frac{1}{2}$ billion cigarettes--almost 5$\frac{3}{4}$ billion more than in 1961. The annual increase

was considerably less than for each of the previous 7 years. Cigarette consumption per capita (15 years and over) declined 0.7 percent from 1961 to 1962 in contrast with significant increases each year since 1954. Total 1962 output of cigarettes reached 535½ billion, compared with 528 billion in 1961. Exports to numerous overseas destinations and shipments to U. S. island possessions accounted for those not smoked at home or by overseas forces. Of total output in 1962, filter tip cigarettes comprised about 54½ percent and nonfilter tips, about 45½ percent; in 1961 the split was filter tips, 52½ percent, and nonfilter tips, 47½ percent. The major gain continued to be in the king size filter tips and this more than offset the decline in regular size nonfilter tips.

The 1962 consumption of cigars and cigarillos by U. S. smokers totaled about 7,055 million, only slightly above the level of the previous 2 years. After registering a gain during the first half of 1962, cigar consumption in the second half ran behind the year-earlier figure. For 1963, as a whole, cigar consumption is expected to at least equal 1962 and perhaps increase some. Cigar manufacturers are making adjustments in their tobacco blends. Though stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States are still well above normal, they will diminish steadily as the result of the embargo on imports from Cuba. Increased quantities of other cigar tobaccos are being used in cigar filler blends with considerable success.

The 1962 production of smoking tobacco for pipes and roll-your-own cigarettes was a little under 71 million pounds--over 4 percent below 1961 and second lowest this century. Most of the decline in consumption of smoking tobacco appears to have resulted from the decrease in roll-your-own cigarettes. A significant increase in consumption of smoking tobacco appears unlikely in 1963.

The 1962 output of chewing tobacco at 64¾ million pounds was only slightly below 1961. Indicated consumption of scrap chewing tobacco was about even with a year earlier, but consumption of plug chewing declined. The 1962 output of snuff at 33.2 million pounds was 2 percent less than in 1961 and the smallest in many years. Both snuff and chewing tobacco consumption are likely to drift further downward in the years ahead.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962 totaled 469 million pounds (equivalent to about 530 million, farm-sales weight)--6 percent less than in 1961. The decline in 1962 exports was mainly due to a fall in flue-cured shipments which in the second half of the year dropped about 15 percent below the comparable year-earlier volume. Lower quality of a considerable part of the 1962 flue-cured crop contributed to this decline. Increasingly stiff competition from foreign producers also was a factor; 1962 exports of flue-cured from Rhodesia, the leading U. S. competitor, were 4 percent above 1961 and 52 percent above the 1955-59 average. Flue-cured accounts for four-fifths of the U. S. tobacco exports. Burley exports gained in 1962 and were second largest on record but there was a sharp drop in exports of fire-cured tobacco.

In the year ending June 30, 1963, exports of unmanufactured tobacco seem likely to be about 9 percent less than in 1961-62. The substantial sales recently of 1955-and 1956-crop flue-cured from Government loan stocks at reduced

prices is expected to provide some stimulus to exports in the current fiscal year but not fully offset the decline due to lower-than-usual quality of the 1962 flue-cured crop.

Government price support levels for 1963 tobaccos eligible for price support are 1 percent higher than in 1962. The increase in the overall levels of price support for 1963 tobacco is based on the increase in the 3-year average of the parity index for 1960, 1961, and 1962 when compared with this index for 1959. The parity index measures the average change over time in the prices of commodities and services commonly bought by farm families. The 1963 support levels apply to all kinds under Federal marketing quotas and to Puerto Rican tobacco which has a quota set by the Puerto Rican Government. In recent referendums, growers of Connecticut Valley binder, of Ohio cigar filler and Wisconsin binder, and of Maryland tobacco approved marketing quotas on their 1963, 1964, and 1965 crops by heavy majorities of those voting. Growers of flue-cured, burley, fire-cured, dark air-cured and sun-cured voted 3-year approval in referendums held in 1962 and 1961.

Assuming an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend applied to the intended acreage of flue-cured tobacco, the 1963 crop would be about 3 percent lower than in 1962. However, the strong uptrend in yields may be checked by modifications which become operative this year in Government grading and price support programs. Two additional high yielding varieties--Coker 316 and Reams 64--will be discounted 50 percent in the support price program. Revised grade standards for flue-cured will be placed in effect for the 1963 marketing season; low quality tobacco will be sharply discounted in applicable price support loan rates and quality tobacco will be supported at a strong price. The carryover of flue-cured tobacco on July 1 may be 8 percent larger than a year earlier and the largest since mid-1958. Total supply of flue-cured for 1963-64 is likely to exceed 1962-63, but by what margin depends on the size of the 1963 crop. The 1962 crop of flue-cured brought an average price of 60 cents per pound--7 percent below the record 1961 average.

Based on an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend, 1963 burley production would be 3 percent smaller than producers' marketings of 1962 crop tobacco. The 1962 yields per acre averaged the highest on record. Carryover of burley next October 1 is estimated at close to 8 percent above last October 1. Total 1963-64 supplies of burley may be about 4 percent larger than for 1962-63. The comparatively large 1962 burley crop brought an average price of about $58\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound--over a tenth below the record 1961 average.

The 1962-63 total supply of Maryland tobacco is about 8 percent above 1961-62. The 1962 crop--estimated as the largest in 8 years--will commence selling at auctions on April 23. The 1963 intended acreage for Maryland tobacco is slightly larger than 1962 harvested acreage.

Based on the 1963 prospective acreages and average yields with an allowance for trend, the 1963 production of fire-cured tobacco would be up 3 percent and production of dark air-cured tobacco would be about the same as the volume marketed last season. Not much change is expected in carryovers of these tobaccos. Total 1963-64 supplies of fire-cured seem likely to be up slightly and of dark air-cured about the same as for 1962-63.

The total supplies of Pennsylvania cigar filler and Ohio cigar filler for 1962-63 are about 4 and 8 percent above a year earlier. The 1963 intended acreage of Pennsylvania filler is down 3 percent from 1962 and, of Ohio filler is down 5 percent from last year. Carryover of Puerto Rican cigar filler is down some but the larger crop, planted in late 1962 and soon to be marketed, is expected to raise total supplies a little above a year earlier.

The 1962-63 total supply of Connecticut Valley binder types is 5 percent below a year earlier. According to March 1 intentions the 1963 acreage of Broadleaf may be up 7 percent but acreage of Havana Seed may be down 9 percent from that harvested in 1962.

The 1962-63 total supply of Southern Wisconsin tobacco is a little below and of Northern Wisconsin tobacco a little above a year earlier. Based on March 1 intentions the 1963 acreage of Southern Wisconsin and Northern Wisconsin will be down 5 and 10 percent, respectively.

The 1962-63 total supply of shade-grown cigar wrapper tobacco is 7 percent below 1961-62 but third largest on record. According to March 1 intentions the 1963 acreage in the Connecticut Valley will be up slightly but, in Georgia-Florida will be down 4 percent. However, more of the Georgia-Florida acreage is indicated for fire-cured wrapper this year than last.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Cigarettes

In 1962 U. S. smokers consumed nearly 508½ billion cigarettes--almost 5¾ billion more than in 1961 and more than in any previous year. The year-to-year increase was considerably less than in each of the previous 7 years. During the first half of 1962, cigarette consumption held about even with the year-earlier period; there was some pickup during the third quarter but during the fourth quarter indicated consumption was only a little ahead of the comparable period of a year earlier. Cigarette consumption in 1963 is expected to show a modest gain over 1962. Taxable removals of cigarettes in January were up 5.7 percent from January 1962, following only a 1.3 percent increase in the final quarter of 1962 compared with the year-earlier period. The considerable retardation in the rate of increase last year was probably due in large part to reactions to the widespread publicity concerning cigarette-smoking and health. In the United Kingdom cigarette consumption turned downward in 1962, and reports from that country attribute this to the publicity on cigarettes and health. On the other hand, cigarette consumption in many other countries continued to increase significantly. For example, in Canada, 1962 cigarette consumption rose about 5½ percent over 1961.

In 1962, U. S. output of cigarettes at 535½ billion set a new high--1.4 percent above 1961. The principal increase was in the king size (85 millimeter) filter tips, which gained nearly 7 percent over the previous year. This more than offset a decline of about 6 percent in the regular size (70 millimeter) nonfilter tips. The rate of gain for king size filter tips was less than in

Table 1.--Cigarettes: Total output, domestic consumption, shipments and exports for specified periods

Period	Total output	Domestic consumption	Shipments to: Overseas forces and other 1/	Shipments to: Puerto Rico and U. S. islands 2/	Exports
	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions
1947	369.7	335.4	10.4	1.1	22.8
1948	386.8	348.5	12.8	1.7	25.2
1949	385.0	351.8	12.0	1.7	19.5
1950	392.0	360.2	15.6	1.9	14.3
1951	418.8	379.7	20.1	2.0	16.8
1952	435.5	394.1	21.7	1.9	16.4
1953	423.1	386.8	18.8	2.0	16.2
1954	401.8	368.7	15.9	1.8	15.4
1955	412.3	382.1	13.2	2.0	15.1
1956	424.2	393.2	13.3	2.0	15.7
1957	442.3	409.4	13.7	2.1	17.0
1958	470.1	436.4	13.4	2.2	18.1
1959	489.9	453.7	13.7	2.5	19.6
1960	506.9	470.1	14.3	2.5	20.2
1961	528.3	488.1	14.6	2.8	22.2
1962 3/	535.5	494.5	14.0	3.0	24.1
	Fiscal year				
Year ending June					
1959	479.5	444.3	14.3	2.3	18.4
1960	506.1	468.6	14.2	2.5	20.1
1961	518.0	479.4	14.1	2.7	21.6
1962	529.9	488.4	14.1	3.0	23.4
1963 4/	543.0	501.0	14.0	3.1	24.5

1/ Also includes ship stores and small tax-exempt categories.

2/ Includes Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake, and Canton and Enderbury Islands.

3/ Subject to revision.

4/ Preliminary estimate.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 2.--Cigarettes: Estimated output of nonfilter tip and filter tip by length, and percentage distribution, 1952-62

Year	Total output	Nonfilter tip				Filter tip			
		Total	Regular 70 mm.	Long 80 mm.	King 85 mm.	Total	Regular 70 mm.	Long 80 mm.	King 85 mm.
	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.
1952	435.5	429.9	353.4		76.5	5.6	5.0		0.6
1953	423.1	410.7	297.0		113.7	12.4	6.0		6.4
1954	401.8	364.9	253.3		111.6	36.9	6.9		30.0
1955	412.3	335.3	224.5		110.8	77.0	9.0	6.5	61.5
1956	424.2	307.3	203.9	2.6	100.8	116.9	7.1	17.9	91.9
1957	442.3	274.0	180.3	5.6	88.1	168.3	8.0	46.1	114.2
1958 1/	470.5	257.5	169.0	10.0	78.5	213.0	6.9	54.5	151.6
1959	489.9	251.1	159.0	5.8	86.3	238.8	5.5	48.2	185.1
1960	506.9	248.9	151.9	2.8	94.2	258.0	3.6	46.4	208.0
1961	528.3	251.2	148.5	.5	102.2	277.1	3.1	47.4	226.6
1962	535.5	243.0	139.8	.5	102.7	292.5	2.4	48.1	242.0
	Percentage distribution								
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1952	100.0	98.7	81.1		17.6	1.3	1.2		0.1
1953	100.0	97.1	70.2		26.9	2.9	1.4		1.5
1954	100.0	90.8	63.0		27.8	9.2	1.7		7.5
1955	100.0	81.3	54.4		26.9	18.7	2.2	1.6	14.9
1956	100.0	72.4	48.1	0.6	23.7	27.6	1.7	4.2	21.7
1957	100.0	62.0	40.8	1.3	19.9	38.0	1.8	10.4	25.8
1958	100.0	54.7	35.9	2.1	16.7	45.3	1.5	11.6	32.2
1959	100.0	51.3	32.5	1.2	17.6	48.7	1.1	9.8	37.8
1960	100.0	49.1	30.0	.5	18.6	50.9	.7	9.2	41.0
1961	100.0	47.5	28.1	.1	19.3	52.5	.6	9.0	42.9
1962	100.0	45.4	26.1	.1	19.2	54.6	.4	9.0	45.2

1/ Data shown for 1958 are final figures from the Census of Manufactures; total production indicated by the Census is slightly above the 470.1 billion total reported by the Internal Revenue Service.

General notes: Cigarettes having lengths other than specified in this table were included in the group with which they were most nearly comparable. The distribution of total cigarette output prior to 1958 represents approximate estimates based on unofficial source materials.

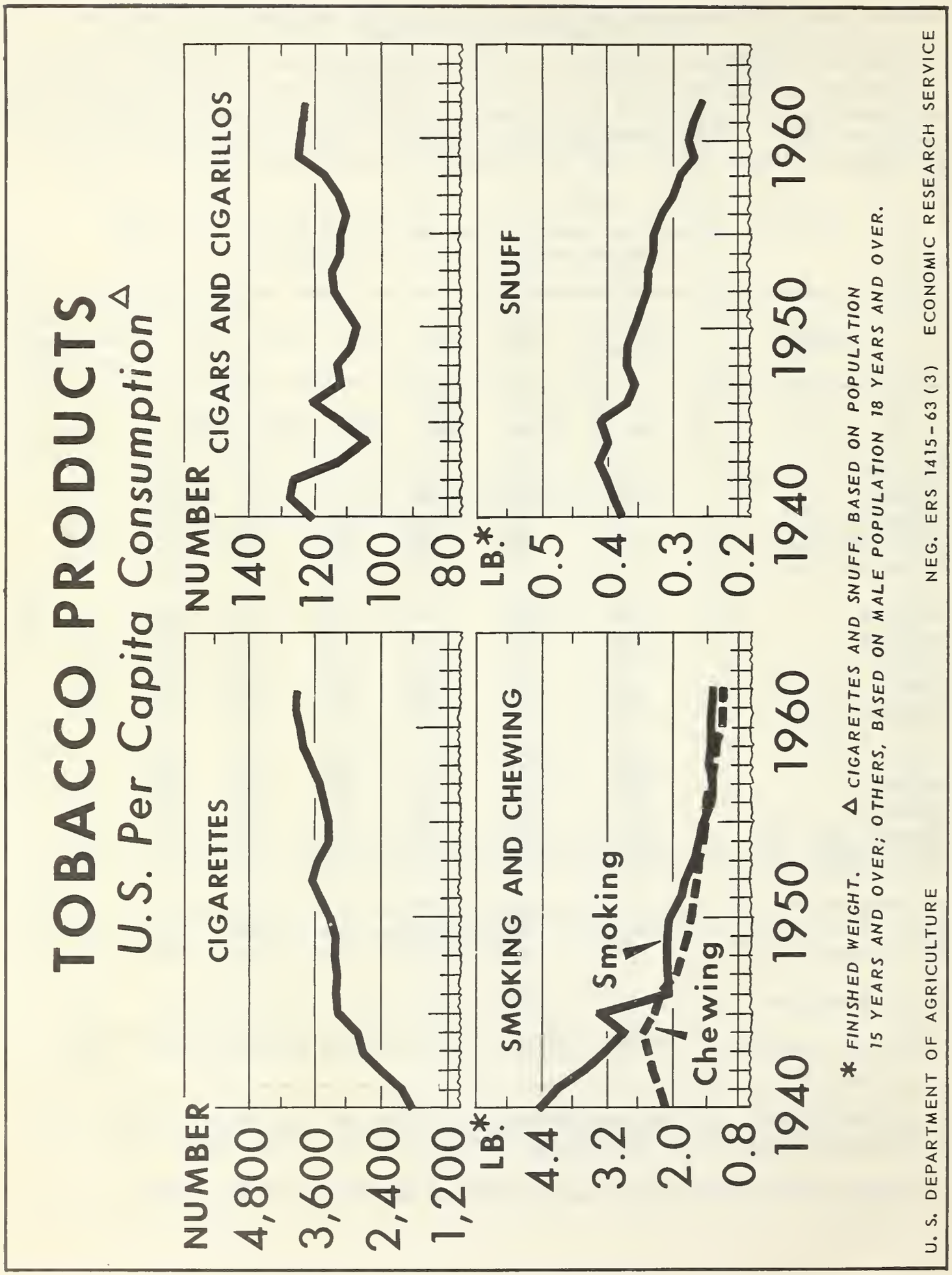
several previous years and the rate of decline for regular size nonfilter tips was greater than in the 2 preceding years. There were small percentage gains in king size nonfilter tips and in long size (80 millimeter) filter tips but a decline in the regular size (70 millimeter) filter tips. About 54½ percent of all cigarettes manufactured in 1962 were filter tips and nearly 45½ percent were nonfilter tips. This percentage distribution is about the reverse of 5 years ago while 10 years ago, filter tips comprised only 3 percent of the total.

Table 3.--Cigarette exports from the United States to leading destinations for specified periods

Country	Average 1953-57	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
Hong Kong	920	1,128	1,365	1,577	1,651	1,686	102
France	888	1,305	1,202	1,370	1,574	1,466	93
Singapore 2/	614	905	934	1,252	1,354	1,358	100
Neth. Antilles	487	736	838	986	786	1,153	147
Gibraltar (Br.)	75	0	119	1,975	1,392	1,151	83
Belgium	690	1,030	890	933	1,127	1,120	99
Uruguay	153	181	167	346	1,034	1,117	108
Spain	347	11	515	231	467	1,094	234
Kuwait	310	514	628	820	848	1,085	128
Argentina	8	64	86	87	104	877	843
Italy	368	470	479	594	741	814	110
Morocco	1,678	2,107	2,392	415	534	772	145
Sweden	721	581	535	609	649	768	118
Panama, Rep. 3/	661	298	330	394	696	647	93
Netherlands	387	450	537	599	611	613	100
W. Germany	479	460	427	542	627	563	90
Peru	151	281	302	372	412	519	126
Switzerland	346	269	314	455	592	416	70
Other countries	6,618	7,277	7,516	6,661	7,017	6,861	98
Total all countries	15,901	18,067	19,576	20,218	22,216	24,080	108

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Federation of Malaya. 3/ Includes Canal Zone 4/ Includes about 95 to 105 foreign destinations in recent years.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.


TOBACCO PRODUCTS
U.S. Per Capita Consumption Δ
CIGARETTES
NUMBER
4,800
3,600
2,400
1,200
CIGARS AND CIGARILLOS
NUMBER
140
120
100
80
SMOKING AND CHEWING
LB.*
4.4
3.2
2.0
0.8
Smoking
Chewing
SNUFF
LB.*
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
1940
1950
1960
* FINISHED WEIGHT. Δ CIGARETTES AND SNUFF, BASED ON POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER; OTHERS, BASED ON MALE POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 1415-63 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Exports of cigarettes from the United States comprise an outlet for about 5 percent of our output. The United States is the leading exporter of cigarettes; roughly 70 percent of them go to about 18 countries and 30 percent to about 100 other countries or their dependencies. In 1962, U. S. exports of cigarettes at 24.1 billion (valued at $106 million) rose 8 percent over 1961 and were exceeded only by the postwar highs of 1946 and 1948. Cigarette exports in late 1962 were above normal because an interruption in shipping due to a dock strike was impending and actually did occur from the last week of December through most of January.

Per Capita Consumption Comparisons

Over the years the consumption of a product normally is expected to increase, at the least, in about the same proportion as the number of consumers increases. Changes in tastes, in social mores and in technology, fluctuations in incomes, and other factors also strongly influence consumption trends. In the absence of data which measure in a more precise manner the growth of the consumer market, annual changes in the total population or certain appropriate segments of the population are the most satisfactory data available for comparisons with annual changes in the consumption of many commodities. Statistical series of per capita consumption assist in gauging in a broad way what is happening to or within a commodity-complex. Per capita series are derived for series of years by dividing the total consumption in individual years by the matching population estimates for those years. The changes over time depicted by per capita series are of considerable value for commodity analysis. However, per capita series do not measure consumption per consumer since nonconsumers of a product also are included in the population figure. While specific and detailed annual data on consumers and their consumption would be much more revealing, the trends of, and comparisons among, per capita series provide some bases for measurement and perspective especially when viewed over the longer term. In the case of cigarettes, per capita consumption has shown (with few exceptions) a strong rising trend for many years. This meant that cigarette consumption was rising at a faster rate than population (15 years and over). In the 1920's and 1930's, this was largely due to the increasing popularity of this particular form of tobacco use and in the 1940's and 1950's, it was due, to a considerable extent, to the steadily increasing proportion of women smokers. It also seems likely that the average number of cigarettes consumed per smoker was rising some.

In 1962, consumption of cigarettes per capita 15 years and over was 3,958 (nearly 198 packs) -- second only to 1961 when it was a record 3,985 ($199\frac{1}{4}$ packs). Last year for the first time since the 1953-54 period, per capita consumption of cigarettes showed a decline. In contrast with an average yearly increase of 2.6 percent from 1954 to 1961, per capita consumption of cigarettes fell off 0.7 percent from 1961 to 1962. Data are not available to determine whether this turndown from 1961 to 1962 was due to: (1) a decline in the average number of cigarettes smoked per smoker, (2) a smaller increase than usual in the number of persons who became smokers, (3) a larger increase than usual in the number of persons who stopped smoking, or (4) some combination of the above factors.

The 1962 consumption of cigars and cigarillos per male, 18 years and over, was close to 122, or 1 less than in 1961. The 1962 figure is $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent lower than the postwar high of 125 in 1959. Cigar consumption per male, 18 years and

Table 4.--Cigarettes and all tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 15 years and over (including overseas forces), and indexes, 1925-62

Year	Cigarettes 1/		All tobacco products 1/	Cigarettes		All tobacco products
				(number)	(pounds)	
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	(Indexes--1957-59=100)		
1925	996	2.84	8.87	27	33	82
1926	1,093	2.96	8.82	30	34	81
1927	1,174	3.35	8.89	32	39	82
1928	1,254	3.45	8.79	34	40	81
1929	1,382	3.75	9.04	38	44	83
1930	1,365	3.87	8.88	37	45	82
1931	1,288	3.67	8.48	35	43	78
1932	1,147	3.15	7.58	31	37	70
1933	1,230	3.23	7.53	33	38	70
1934	1,368	3.64	8.03	37	42	74
1935	1,443	3.90	8.00	39	45	74
1936	1,618	4.40	8.61	44	51	80
1937	1,704	4.62	8.76	46	54	81
1938	1,688	4.54	8.53	46	53	79
1939	1,755	4.76	8.64	48	55	80
1940	1,828	4.95	8.91	50	56	82
1941	2,072	5.64	9.47	56	64	87
1942	2,400	6.75	10.42	65	77	96
1943	2,750	7.49	10.95	75	85	101
1944	2,832	7.57	10.74	77	86	99
1945	3,223	8.86	12.16	88	101	112
1946	3,228	8.83	11.77	88	101	109
1947	3,203	8.56	11.35	87	98	105
1948	3,293	8.85	11.61	90	101	107
1949	3,275	8.90	11.50	89	101	106
1950	3,322	9.00	11.59	90	103	107
1951	3,529	9.37	11.87	96	107	110
1952	3,661	9.84	12.35	100	112	114
1953	3,559	9.76	12.20	97	111	113
1954	3,339	9.03	11.41	91	103	105
1955	3,386	8.93	11.28	92	102	104
1956	3,434	8.80	10.96	93	100	101
1957	3,526	8.65	10.71	96	99	99
1958	3,696	8.84	10.92	101	101	101
1959	3,801	8.83	10.87	103	101	100
1960	3,888	8.99	10.97	106	103	101
1961	3,985	9.20	11.15	108	105	103
1962 2/	3,958	9.04	10.88	108	103	100

1/ The weight represents the unstemmed processing-weight equivalent of the tobacco. 2/ Preliminary estimate.

Table 5.--Consumption of cigars, smoking tobacco and chewing tobacco per male, 18 years and over, and snuff per person, 15 years and over, and indexes for specified periods

Period	Consumption per male 18 years and over				Per person 15 years and over
	Large cigars and cigarillos 1/		Smoking tobacco 1/	Chewing tobacco 1/	Snuff 1/
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average					
1925-29	177.4	4.10	4.15	5.03	0.47
1930-34	125.2	2.96	4.40	3.15	.42
1935-39	120.9	2.89	4.39	2.48	.39
1940-44	118.9	2.87	3.67	2.34	.40
1945	112.3	2.71	3.41	2.34	.41
1946	120.4	2.93	2.12	2.21	.37
1947	112.8	2.78	2.06	1.92	.36
1948	113.7	2.80	2.09	1.85	.37
1949	109.3	2.50	2.08	1.71	.37
1950	107.8	2.53	2.03	1.67	.36
1951	110.7	2.56	1.89	1.62	.35
1952	115.0	2.72	1.80	1.58	.34
1953	115.5	2.72	1.62	1.55	.34
1954	112.8	2.64	1.55	1.48	.33
1955	112.8	2.60	1.47	1.44	.33
1956	110.8	2.41	1.30	1.36	.32
1957	112.9	2.28	1.27	1.29	.30
1958	117.3	2.34	1.37	1.23	.29
1959	125.0	2.36	1.31	1.20	.27
1960	124.7	2.28	1.30	1.13	.28
1961	122.9	2.27	1.30	1.13	.27
1962 2/	121.9	2.15	1.24	1.10	.26
	1957-59=100				
Average					
1925-29	150	176	316	406	165
1930-34	106	127	334	254	147
1935-39	102	124	333	200	136
1940-44	100	123	279	189	139
1945	95	116	259	189	144
1946	102	126	161	178	130
1947	95	119	157	155	127
1948	96	120	159	149	130
1949	92	107	158	138	130
1950	91	109	154	134	125
1951	94	110	144	131	122
1952	97	117	137	128	119
1953	98	117	123	125	118
1954	95	113	118	120	116
1955	95	112	112	116	116
1956	94	103	99	110	111
1957	95	98	97	104	105
1958	99	101	104	99	100
1959	106	101	99	97	95
1960	105	98	99	91	97
1961	104	97	99	91	93
1962 2/	103	92	94	89	90

1/ Unstemmed weight equivalent for cigars and finished-product weight for all others.

2/ Preliminary estimate.

over, after fluctuating somewhat from 1945 to 1955 appeared to be on the uptrend from 1956 to 1959. However, in the last 3 years cigar consumption has not kept abreast of the increase in the number of males 18 years and over. The postwar high of 1959 was still far below the level of the late 1920's.

The 1962 consumption of smoking tobacco per male, 18 years and over, at 1.24 pounds was nearly 4 percent below 1961 and the smallest on record. The smoking tobacco referred to includes that used for pipe-smoking and for roll-your-own cigarettes. There has been a long-term decline in both uses on a per capita basis. The 1962 per capita smoking tobacco consumption figure is more than 70 percent below the late 1920's and the 1930's.

The 1962 consumption of chewing tobacco per male, 18 years and over, at 1.1 pounds declined nearly 3 percent from the level of the preceding 2 years The 1962 level was barely three-fifths as much as the 1930-39 average and only a little over one-fifth as much as the 1925-29 average.

On a per capita basis, snuff consumption also has been trending downward for many years. In 1962, it declined nearly 4 percent to a new low; the drop since prewar has been a third and since the late 1920's, about 45 percent.

Cigars and Cigarillos

The 1962 consumption of cigars and cigarillos by U.S. smokers (including overseas forces) at 7,055 million was only slightly above 1961 and barely topped the previous longtime high of 1960. Annual consumption of cigars, after increasing significantly for the years 1956 through 1959 has been virtually on a plateau for the past 3 years. After registering a gain during the first half of 1962, cigar consumption ran behind the year-earlier figure during the second half of 1962. In 1963, as a whole, cigar consumption is expected to be at least as high as in 1962 and perhaps show a modest increase.

During 1962, an increased proportion of cigars were sold at retail for 8 cents or more compared with each of the previous 2 years; about 42½ percent sold at 8 cents or more in 1962 compared with 39.7 percent in 1960; and 57½ percent sold at less than 8 cents in 1962 compared with 60.3 percent 2 years earlier.

In 1962, factories in the United States provided nearly 93 percent of the cigars consumed, and shipments from Puerto Rican factories, 7 percent; imported cigars accounted for less than a third of 1 percent. Consumption of Puerto Rican-made cigars continued to climb sharply in 1962--up 36 percent from 1961 and 3½ times the 1957-59 average. On the other hand, cigar removals from U.S. factories in 1962 declined 1.8 percent from 1961 and 4.1 percent from 1960--the peak year since the early 1920's.

Cigar imports in 1962 totaled nearly 23 million--about 1 million less than in 1961 and 9 million less than in 1960. Cuba had been the leading source of imported cigars prior to the embargo placed in effect in February 1962. In 1956-60, over three-fourths of the cigars imported into the U.S. were from Cuba; these were fine quality cigars and generally brought the highest prices

Table 6.--Large cigars and cigarillos: Output and consumption for specified periods

Period	Factories in the United States			From Puerto Rico: taxable	Imports for consumption		Exports	Total consumption 2/
	Total output	Removals			Total 1/	From Philippine Republic		
		Taxable	Tax-exempt					
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1947	5,612	5,584	41	6	12	3	19	5,624
1948	5,788	5,728	38	5	12	1	13	5,770
1949	5,603	5,541	46	5	11	1	3	5,600
1950	5,558	5,525	47	1	12	1	2	5,583
1951	5,774	5,695	85	1	14	1	3	5,792
1952	6,026	5,951	102	2	15	2	3	6,067
1953	6,122	6,025	90	10	17	3	6	6,136
1954	6,029	5,896	89	50	16	4	8	6,043
1955	6,004	5,915	82	84	20	5	6	5,095
1956	5,998	5,863	72	93	23	4	9	6,042
1957	6,145	5,995	79	124	26	5	9	6,215
1958	6,469	6,260	87	137	28	4	9	6,503
1959	6,857	6,717	103	148	31	5	3/10	6,989
1960	6,991	6,728	105	198	32	6	3/11	7,052
1961	6,642	6,558	118	354	24	8	3/16	7,038
1962 4/	6,684	6,442	126	483	23	14	3/19	7,055
	Fiscal year							
Year ending June								
1959	6,758	6,662	101	139	34	5	10	6,926
1960	7,034	6,697	100	152	27	5	3/11	6,965
1961	6,685	6,565	111	259	26	6	3/14	6,947
1962	6,834	6,572	121	423	27	10	3/18	7,125
1963 5/	6,670	6,480	130	550	27	17	3/19	7,168

1/ Prior to the embargo on imports from Cuba (effective February 1962) cigars imported from Cuba accounted for 70 percent or more of total cigar imports except in 1961.
2/ Total removals from U. S. factories including bonded manufacturing warehouses, from Puerto Rico, imports, minus exports.
3/ Estimated--excludes little cigars.
4/ Subject to revision.
5/ Preliminary estimate.

Basic data but not estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.--Small cigars (weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand and approximately cigarette size): Output and removals for specified periods

Period	Output	Factory removals		
		Total	Taxable	Tax-exempt
	Million	Million	Million	Million
1947	79.7	80.6	80.6	Neg.
1948	89.1	89.6	89.5	.1
1949	83.5	83.7	83.7	Neg.
1950	68.9	69.2	69.1	.1
1951	69.2	68.6	68.2	.4
1952	67.1	67.4	66.9	.5
1953	58.3	56.9	56.7	.2
1954	61.2	62.9	60.3	2.6
1955	58.7	57.8	57.0	.8
1956	63.6	59.5	58.9	.6
1957	49.0	49.1	48.8	.3
1958	170.0	160.0	159.7	.3
1959	530.1	505.5	481.6	23.9
1960	148.7	158.7	141.9	16.8
1961	158.2	152.9	146.1	6.8
1962 1/	164.0	162.9	155.8	7.1
	Fiscal year			
Year ending June				
1959	603.1	571.1	565.7	5.4
1960	151.1	141.4	113.9	27.5
1961	147.7	157.2	145.3	11.9
1962	164.7	163.1	156.2	6.9
1963 2/	172.0	170.0	163.0	7.0

1/ Subject to revision.
2/ Preliminary estimate.
Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service.

at retail. In 1962, the Philippine Republic became the leading source of imported cigars--accounting for three-fifths of the total number imported. Cigar imports from the Philippine Republic increased 75 percent from 1961 to 1962 but in general these cigars sell at a considerably lower price than did the cigars formerly imported from Cuba. Cigar imports from Netherlands, Brazil, Denmark, Canary Islands, and Jamaica increased significantly during 1962 but were still very small in relation to total consumption. Based on average import values per cigar, the cigars from Jamaica and the Canary Islands most closely approximate the quality of cigars formerly imported from Cuba.

Because of the still-substantial stocks of Cuban tobacco stored in this country prior to the Cuban embargo, cigars made in U. S. factories either largely or partly with Cuban tobacco will continue to be available for some time yet. The replacement of Cuban tobacco with other cigar tobaccos will go forward gradually as other acceptable and improved blends are developed.

Taxable removals of small cigars (cigarette-size) gained 3 percent from 1960 to 1961 and 7½ percent from 1961 to 1962. In 1958 and 1959, output and consumption of small cigars had soared but in 1960, they fell sharply.

Smoking Tobacco

The 1962 production of smoking tobacco for pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes was a little under 71 million pounds--about 3-1/3 million pounds below 1961 and second lowest this century. In the years 1959 to 1961, annual smoking tobacco output ranged between 73 and about 74 million pounds, but before then had trended downward during most of the postwar period. Ten years ago, production of smoking tobacco was 97 million pounds, and 20 years ago, 174 million.

Most of the smoking tobacco output is consumed domestically. Taxable removals, at about 68¼ million pounds in 1962, were about 3 million below the relatively steady level in each of the previous years. In the first 9 months of 1962, taxable removals ran consistently below 1961, but in the final 3 months, they forged ahead of those a year earlier. There are indications that most of last year's decline may have occurred in tobacco for "roll-your-own" cigarettes. The number of "roll-your-own" cigarettes smoked in 1962 is estimated at around 12 billion--down from the approximately 13½-billion-level in each of the preceding 3 years. A decline of this magnitude would indicate decreased usage of smoking tobacco of over 2 million pounds.

In view of the generally favorable outlook for consumer income, appreciable increases in consumption of smoking tobacco are not expected this year.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, wholesale prices of smoking tobacco through January 1963 held steady since July 1962, when they were advanced 1½ percent.

The 1962 imports for consumption of manufactured tobacco (virtually all consisting of smoking tobacco) totaled nearly 1.6 million pounds, valued at $1.9 million. The quantity increased 25 percent, and the value, 20 percent.

Imports of manufactured tobacco have risen steadily in the past 5 years, but still comprise only a small percentage of total U. S. consumption of smoking tobacco--about 2 percent in 1962. The Netherlands furnished four-fifths of total 1962 imports, and the United Kingdom provided a little over a tenth. The average values of imports from these countries and from all sources in 1962 and 2 prior years were as follows (per pound, exclusive of duty):

Year	Netherlands	United Kingdom	All sources
1960	$1.10	$2.36	$1.29
1961	1.08	2.46	1.27
1962	1.05	2.61	1.22

The duty applicable to imported manufactured tobacco is $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound.

Exports of packaged smoking tobacco in 1962 approached 0.9 million pounds, valued at nearly $1.3 million. Compared with 1961, the quantity increased 13 percent and the value 12 percent. Since 1947, the volume shipped in 1962 was exceeded only by that in 1960. Most of the more important markets increased their takings over 1961. Canada, accounting for over a fourth of the total, took a tenth more. There were large percentage increases in takings by Australia, Iceland, West Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and moderate ones for Denmark and France. On the other hand, less than in 1961 went to Sweden and Belgium.

Chewing Tobacco

The 1962 output of chewing tobacco totaled about $64\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds, slightly less than in 1961. This was the third year that chewing tobacco output was near the 65-million-pound level, but prior to 1960 annual declines in production generally were sizable. The 1962 output is nearly a fourth less than 10 years ago. Combined production of the chewing tobaccos is likely to continue to drift lower in the years ahead.

Scrap and plug made up 50 percent and 40 percent, respectively, of total chewing tobacco manufacture in 1962. Scrap chewing output declined slightly, but that of plug chewing was about the same as in 1961. Of the two smaller categories of chewing tobacco, production of twist continued its gradual decline but fine-cut output gained a little.

Taxable removals of scrap chewing--generally used as a measure of aggregate domestic consumption--were about even with 1961, but those of plug chewing were down a half-million pounds. As production of plug was practically unchanged and there was little difference in tax-exempt removals, this would point to a manufacturers' inventory accumulation of some 450,000 pounds of plug chewing, an inventory change larger than in recent years. Taxable removals of fine-cut chewing in 1962 were up a little from the previous year, while those of twist declined moderately.

Table 8.--Output of manufactured tobacco in the United States for specified periods

Period	Smoking	Chewing					Snuff
		Plug	Twist	Fine-cut	Scrap	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	104.7	47.3	5.2	3.8	42.2	98.5	39.2
1948	107.6	45.3	5.6	3.2	42.1	96.2	40.8
1949	108.1	41.9	5.6	2.8	39.6	89.9	40.9
1950	107.7	40.3	5.5	2.7	39.0	87.5	40.0
1951	101.3	39.9	4.6	2.8	39.1	86.4	39.5
1952	96.8	39.1	4.8	2.8	38.2	84.9	38.8
1953	86.6	38.1	4.7	2.9	38.1	83.8	39.1
1954	83.7	36.9	4.9	2.9	36.6	81.3	38.5
1955	80.0	36.5	4.5	3.0	36.0	80.0	39.2
1956	71.5	33.0	4.3	2.9	35.5	75.7	37.7
1957	70.5	31.6	4.0	2.8	34.0	72.4	36.1
1958	76.0	29.6	3.8	2.9	33.0	69.3	34.8
1959	73.2	28.6	3.6	3.0	33.0	68.2	34.3
1960	73.8	26.4	3.4	3.1	32.0	64.9	34.6
1961	74.2	26.0	3.3	3.2	32.7	65.2	33.8
1962 1/	70.9	26.0	2.9	3.3	32.5	64.7	33.2
	Fiscal year						
Year ending June							
1959	74.8	29.5	3.6	3.0	32.5	68.6	34.6
1960	73.8	27.5	3.6	3.1	32.7	66.9	35.3
1961	74.9	26.0	3.3	3.1	32.6	65.0	33.8
1962	71.5	26.0	3.0	3.2	32.5	64.7	32.9
1963 2/	70.5	25.5	2.9	3.3	32.8	64.5	33.0

1/ Subject to revision
2/ Preliminary estimate

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index for plug chewing rose 7½ percent in October 1962 and has remained at that level through January 1963.

Exports account for only a small fraction of chewing tobacco output and consist mostly of twist and plug. The 1962 exports totaled about 626,000 pounds--6 percent less than in the previous year and, except for the wartime year 1943, were lowest on record. The value of the 1962 exports was about $525,000--14 percent less than the year before. In the 10 years 1950-59, exports of chewing tobacco ranged between 1 and about 2 million pounds. Australia, accounting for almost a third of the 1962 volume, cut takings 56 percent. But a substantial quantity went to the Netherlands, in contrast to a minor shipment in 1961, and Panama, French Pacific Islands, and the Philippine Republic also stepped up takings appreciably.

Snuff

Production of snuff in 1962, at 33.2 million pounds, was about 600,000 pounds below 1961 and the smallest since 1915. Virtually all snuff produced in the United States is consumed in this country.

Snuff production was relatively stable in the years 1946-55, mostly fluctuating within 1 million pounds of the 10-year average of 39½ million. Since 1955, however, output has trended downward, although the rate of decline has slackened from the 4 percent registered each year in 1956-58. Production of snuff in 1963 may be near the 1962 level. Snuff manufacture is the main domestic outlet for the fire-cured types.

Based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index through January, manufacturers' prices of snuff have been unchanged since mid-1961.

Smoking Tobacco in Bulk for Export

Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk are not included in the Internal Revenue Service output figures for smoking tobacco. This export category includes specially prepared cigarette tobacco, cut or granulated tobacco, partially processed blended tobacco, and shredded tobacco. The 1962 exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk totaled 8.6 million pounds, valued at $8.6 million. The volume was down 4 percent from the record exports of 1961 but exceeded any other year; the value rose 3 percent to a new high. Switzerland took 1.7 million pounds in 1962, over a fifth more than in 1961. Exports to the Dominican Republic jumped 85 percent to 1 million pounds. Nearly 0.9 million pounds went to Finland, nine times as much as in the preceding year. There were also larger exports to Australia, Bolivia and Haiti. But Ecuador reduced takings a little, and moderately less than a year earlier went to Mexico and Panama. Venezuela slashed takings by 52 percent. None was reported shipped to Spain, which in 1961 was the second-ranking market for bulk smoking tobacco.

EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES 1/

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in calendar year 1962 totaled 469 million pounds (equivalent to about 530 million, farm-sales weight)--6 percent less than in 1961. The declared value, about $374 million, declined 4 percent below the 1961 record. During 1951-60, annual exports averaged 489 million pounds, valued at $335 million.

Flue-cured comprised 80 percent of total 1962 unmanufactured exports, the same percentage as in 1961. Burley made up 8½ percent of the total, compared with 7 percent in the previous year, and exports of fire-cured comprised nearly 5 percent, compared with about 6 percent in 1961.

The decline in 1962 exports was mainly due to a fall of 6 percent in flue-cured shipments, although fire-cured exports were also down sharply. Lower quality of much of the 1962 crop contributed to a drop of 54 million pounds in flue-cured exports during August-November, compared with the same months of 1961. The United Kingdom slashed 1962 flue-cured takings nearly two-fifths to the lowest in 10 years, but there was a small increase in exports to West Germany. Sharply higher exports than in 1961 went to Australia, Ireland, Italy, and Egypt, and more was also shipped to the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and Austria. But sharply less flue-cured than the year before was exported to Thailand, Sweden, and New Zealand, and moderately less to Belgium, Denmark, and Hong Kong; shipments to Japan and Finland also declined a little.

Burley exports in 1962 rose 9 percent over 1961 and exceeded any previous year except 1947. Countries taking more burley than in 1961 included West Germany, Sweden, Mexico, Egypt, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, and Austria. Among those reducing their takings were Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Philippine Republic.

Exports of Maryland tobacco were down 4 percent. Virginia fire-cured exports were about the same as in 1961, but those of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured fell 31 percent, attributable mainly to a big drop in exports to the Netherlands and lesser declines in shipments to France and Switzerland. Exports of Green River were larger than in 1961, but those of One Sucker declined appreciably; Black Fat was moderately lower. Cigar leaf exports were a fourth smaller than in the previous year, with declines in Connecticut Valley wrapper, the cigar binder types, and filler more than offsetting a gain in Georgia-Florida wrapper.

The United Kingdom, traditionally the leading U. S. foreign market for tobacco leaf, cut takings more than a third below 1961; the United Kingdom accounted for only 21 percent of total 1962 exports, in contrast with 30 percent a year earlier and 36 percent 2 years earlier. Germany, second ranking U. S. market, took 4 percent more tobacco (all types combined) than in 1961, but the Netherlands, ranking third, reduced takings 6 percent. Exports to Japan,

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1/ Quantities of tobacco in this section are stated in terms of export weight which is less than the equivalent farm-sales weight.

Table 9.--United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and to principal importing countries for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Country and type	Average 1953-57	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 1/	1962 as percentage of 1961
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent
Flue-cured	422.7	398.0	373.7	408.7	402.8	375.4	93
Burley	27.2	28.8	31.9	33.6	36.6	40.1	110
Maryland	10.2	12.1	14.4	11.4	11.4	10.9	96
Va. fire-cured and sun-cured	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.7	100
Ky. and Tenn. fire-cured	21.6	19.7	17.8	18.8	25.0	17.3	69
Green River	1.7	1.2	.8	.8	.5	.6	120
One Sucker	1.7	.9	2.4	.3	.8	.5	62
Black Fat, etc.	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.3	3.7	86
Cigar wrapper	4.0	4.7	4.0	3.3	4.3	4.8	112
Cigar binder	2.7	2.0	3.2	1.9	3.0	.9	30
Cigar filler	.4	.6	1.0	.5	.2	.1	50
Perique	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	200
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	3.5	4.2	6.5	7.1	7.3	9.3	127
Total	504.8	481.8	465.6	496.1	501.0	468.9	94
Country of destination							
United Kingdom	167.3	160.4	139.7	176.9	152.4	97.0	64
France	7.8	8.1	5.8	5.2	7.2	4.6	64
Belgium	17.8	14.5	20.1	18.6	17.3	17.3	100
Netherlands	34.4	22.8	24.9	40.0	30.0	28.1	94
West Germany	62.3	81.6	62.5	66.8	77.5	80.6	104
Portugal	7.0	7.1	6.4	8.7	6.5	7.6	117
Denmark	11.9	11.9	15.0	12.4	14.1	13.8	98
Ireland	12.6	13.5	10.0	13.2	13.8	21.6	157
Switzerland	12.5	10.4	11.2	11.1	14.2	13.0	92
Norway	7.7	7.5	6.9	8.0	7.3	8.4	115
Sweden	12.1	11.6	10.3	17.4	18.9	15.1	80
Italy	5.2	7.2	10.4	5.4	11.7	18.2	156
Thailand	8.4	9.2	11.8	4.6	13.6	7.7	57
Australia	29.6	26.3	20.4	20.0	11.8	22.0	186
India	1.9	3.0	2.0	.6	2.0	2.4	120
Pakistan	2.4	.3	.8	1.6	1.9	2.1	111
New Zealand	6.7	6.3	7.3	4.8	6.0	4.7	78
Philippine Republic	12.9	5.0	4.1	1.2	6.9	2/	---
Indonesia	12.5	1.7	2.4	.2	3.0	2.7	90
Egypt	6.9	8.4	16.2	12.8	1.6	12.4	775
Japan	8.6	11.2	11.6	18.2	24.5	24.1	98
Spain	3.8	5.7	7.0	2/	3.6	.3	8
Other countries	52.5	48.1	58.8	48.4	55.2	65.3	118
Total	504.8	481.8	465.6	496.1	501.0	468.9	94

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

ranking fourth, were a little smaller, but those to Australia, which moved up from eleventh place in 1961 to fifth in 1962, jumped 86 percent over the unusually low 1961 total. Ireland ranked sixth and boosted takings sharply over the year before to the largest since 1949. Among other countries taking more U. S. tobacco than in 1961 were Italy, Belgium, Egypt, Norway, and Portugal, while those taking less included Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland.

In 1962, exports of tobacco for foreign currencies under Title I, P. L. 480 were about 27½ million pounds, valued at $21 million. The quantity was moderately more than the previous year's total--lowest since the program began. A third of the 1962 Title I exports went to Egypt, and most of the remainder to Viet Nam, Indonesia, Taiwan, Pakistan, France, Congo Republic, Uruguay, and Ecuador. (See table 10.)

From 1955--the first year in which P. L. 480, Title I, exports of tobacco were made--through December 31, 1962, 358½ million pounds of tobacco worth $264 million were authorized. By the end of 1962, about 330 million pounds had been exported and 28½ million pounds were yet to be shipped. Additional agreements providing for the sale of tobacco for foreign currencies are being negotiated, but it is likely that less emphasis will be placed on the Title I program than in the years before 1960. Under present legislation, the termination date for Title I, P. L. 480 is December 31, 1964.

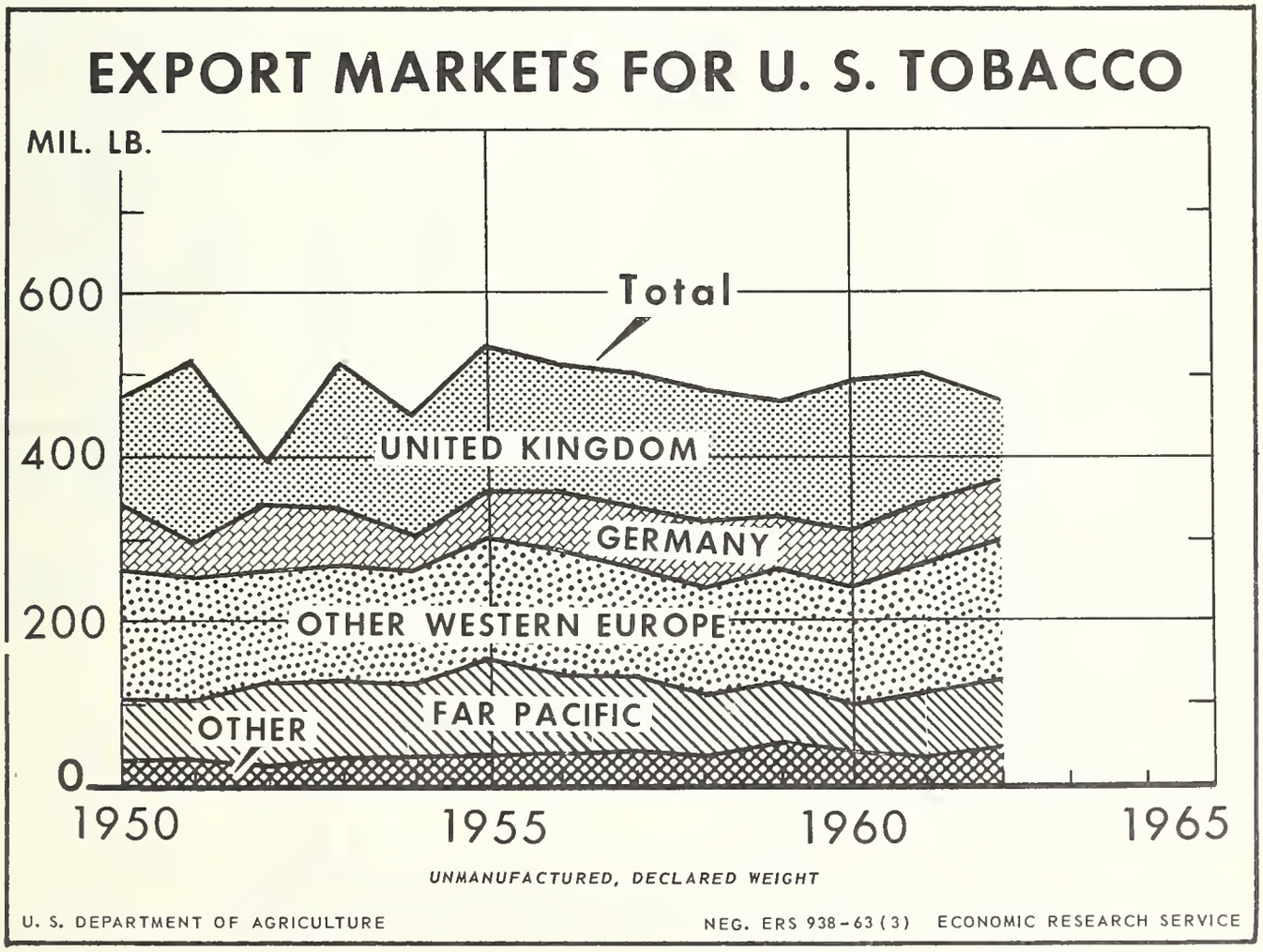

Table 10.--Tobacco exports under P.L. 480, Title I program, and totals by countries, calendar years 1958-62

(Export weight)

Country	1958 exports		1959 exports		1960 exports		1961 exports		1962 exports	
	P.L. 480, Title I	Total	P.L. 480, Title I	Total	P.L. 480, Title I	Total	P.L. 480, Title I	Total	P.L. 480, Title I	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Austria	1.5	4.8	0	3.4	0	3.5	0	0.3	0	6.6
Brazil	.1	.1	0	0	.1	.1	0	1/	0	1/
Burma	.4	.4	.3	.3	.5	.6	.5	.5	2/.1	0
Chile	0	.4	0	.3	.2	.7	.8	1.1	.3	1.6
Colombia 3/	.5	.9	0	.7	.5	.8	.7	.9	.5	.6
Congo Republic	0	2.3	0	.8	0	.1	0	.7	1.2	2.5
Ecuador 4/	.1	.3	0	.3	0	.4	.7	.7	1.0	1.5
Egypt	0	8.4	13.3	16.2	10.5	12.8	.7	1.6	9.2	12.5
Finland	5.0	5.3	5.0	7.1	4.3	5.2	0	7.9	.3	8.6
France	6.8	8.1	3.2	5.8	1.5	5.2	2.6	7.2	1.8	4.6
Iceland 5/	.4	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.6	.8
India	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	.5	.6	2.0	2.0	0	2.4
Indonesia	.5	1.7	.2	2.4	0	.2	2/3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7
Israel	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.1	.3	.3	.5
Italy	3.8	7.2	7.3	10.4	3.0	5.4	0	11.7	0	18.2
Pakistan	0	.3	0	.8	1.1	1.6	2/2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1
Poland	0	0	0	0	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	0	0
Spain 6/	6.4	7.4	11.2	11.4	.5	.7	5.5	6.2	0	.3
Syria	0	1/	0	0	0	1/	0	1/	.2	.2
Taiwan	2.0	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.0	3.5
Thailand	.4	9.2	0	11.8	0	4.6	0	13.6	0	7.7
United Kingdom	3.1	160.4	0	139.7	0	176.9	0	152.4	0	97.0
Uruguay 7/	0	1.3	7.0	7.3	0	2.4	0	4.1	1.1	5.5
Viet Nam 7/	3.7	4.8	5.3	5.3	2/4.2	4.1	2/4.2	3.9	2/4.2	3.7
Total, above countries 8/	31.9	229.9	56.5	229.2	31.2	230.8	26.0	223.7	27.4	183.1
Total, all countries 9/		481.8		465.6		496.1		501.0		468.9

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
2/ P. L. 480 exports exceed Census-reported total probably because of difference in cut-off date of reporting periods.
3/ Mainly tobacco in cigarettes.
4/ Includes smoking tobacco in bulk and in 1962, cigarettes.
5/ Mainly tobacco in cigarettes and packaged smoking tobacco.
6/ Includes smoking tobacco in bulk, and in 1959-61, cigarettes.
7/ Includes smoking tobacco in bulk.
8/ Based on unrounded data.
9/ Unmanufactured tobacco.

Table 11.--Tobacco exports under P.L. 480, Title III (barter sales), by countries, calendar years 1960-62

Country	Quantity (export weight)			Value		
	1960	1961	1962 2/	1960	1961	1962 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Australia	---	1.2	0.8	---	0.8	0.5
Austria	---	---	.4	---	---	.3
Belgium	1.5	.7	---	0.9	.5	---
Canada	---	---	.7	---	---	.4
Congo Rep.	3/	.2	.4	3/	.1	.2
Denmark	.9	2.0	1.9	.7	1.5	1.2
Egypt	---	---	3.6	---	---	2.1
Finland	---	1.3	1.1	---	.8	.6
France	---	.6	---	---	.3	---
West Germany	---	6.1	7.3	---	3.4	4.2
Hong Kong	---	---	.9	---	---	.5
Ireland	3.3	---	---	2.6	---	---
Italy	---	.5	4.0	---	.4	2.2
Japan	---	7.1	1.0	---	4.1	.6
Luxembourg	.2	1.1	1.2	.1	.6	.7
Netherlands	---	4.0	.7	---	2.2	.4
New Zealand	---	---	.4	---	---	.3
Philippine Rep.	---	2.5	---	---	1.4	---
Portugal	---	.8	1.0	---	.5	.6
Switzerland	---	.2	---	---	.1	---
United Kingdom	21.4	32.8	21.3	16.6	18.3	14.2
Venezuela	---	---	.2	---	---	.1
Other	3/	.1	.2	4/	4/	.1
Undistributed 1/	---	---	2.9	---	---	1.8
Total	27.3	61.3	50.1	21.0	35.2	31.0

1/ Represents exports for which country-of-destination data are not as yet available.
2/ Figures for individual countries may vary from those shown as additional data become available in the "undistributed" category.
3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Less than $50,000.

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Exports of tobacco in 1962 under Title III, P. L. 480, which authorizes sales of surplus agricultural commodities for strategic and other materials produced abroad, totaled 50 million pounds, valued at $31 million. Both quantity and value were lower than in 1961, when exports under this phase of P. L. 480 were at a record level. (See table 12.) The 1962 exports under P. L. 480 programs--Title I and Title III--totaled 77½ million pounds and accounted for about 17 percent of all unmanufactured tobacco exports, approximately the same percentage as in 1961. The leading recipient of barter tobacco in 1962 was the United Kingdom (which accounted for over two-fifths of the total), followed by West Germany, Italy, and Egypt. (See table 11.)

Although statistics on actual shipments are not yet available, some tobacco is being exported under Title IV, P. L. 480, which authorizes sales under long-term credit arrangements. Exports have been made to Chile under an authorization providing for an eventual total of nearly 1½ million pounds. In February 1963, a Title IV agreement was signed with Ryukyu Islands (which include Okinawa), providing for the sale during the period ending June 30, 1965 of about 3.3 million pounds of leaf tobacco, worth about $2.3 million. Sales will be by U. S. private traders, and payment will be in dollars over a period of 20 years. Long-term credit sales have been facilitated under a provision of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, amending Title IV of P. L. 480. Title IV sales are authorized through foreign and United States private firms and through foreign banks acting in behalf of governments, in addition to government-to-government agreements as in the past. The change also permits tailoring repayments to meet the capabilities of buyers. Some additional agreements under Title IV are being negotiated, and it is likely that this phase of P. L. 480 will become more significant.

The 1962 exports of tobacco under Mutual Security programs (table 12) dropped to a relatively minor quantity from the substantial levels of the 2 preceding years. Sales of tobacco under the principal program have ended.

Another measure to encourage U. S. tobacco exports is the export payments program. Payments are made to tobacco exporters, from Section 32 funds, on export sales (including those under barter arrangements and for foreign currency) of Commodity Credit Corporation loan stocks of leaf tobacco from 1956 and earlier crops. (See Tobacco Situation, March 1962, pages 27-28, and December 1962, page 15.) As of March 21, 1963, applications under the program (announced in February 1962) had been approved for a total of about 28 million pounds of tobacco, made up of the following: Flue-cured, 23.4 million; fire-cured, 2.5 million; dark air-cured, 1 million; burley, 0.5 million; and cigar leaf, 0.8 million.

U. S. exports of tobacco in the year ending June 30, 1963 may be about 475 million pounds--9 percent below the 520 million shipped in fiscal 1962. Although total exports in July-December 1962 were down sharply from a year earlier, some of this drop is expected to be made up in the first half of 1963 despite drastically reduced shipments in January due to the dock strike. The substantial sales of 1955- and 1956-crop flue-cured tobacco from Government loan stocks at reduced prices (page 41), the bulk of which was purchased by exporters, should provide some stimulus to exports in coming months. General factors

Table 12.--Tobacco exports under Government-financed programs, 1955-62

Calendar year	Public Law 480: Title 1, foreign currency sales	Public Law 480: Title III, barter 1/	Public Law 480: Total	Mutual security programs	Total under Government financed programs	Total unmanufactured tobacco exports	Exports under Government-financed programs as percentage of total exports
	Quantity (export weight)						
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
1955	43.8	---	43.8	2.3	46.1	540.3	8.5
1956	71.2	---	71.2	4.3	75.5	510.4	14.8
1957	35.8	---	35.8	---	35.8	501.0	7.1
1958	37.9	0.5	38.4	2.6	41.0	481.8	8.5
1959	56.5	19.5	76.0	5.5	81.5	465.6	17.3
1960	31.2	27.3	58.5	22.8	81.3	496.1	16.4
1961	26.0	61.3	87.3	20.5	107.8	501.0	21.5
1962	27.4	50.1	77.5	.4	77.9	468.9	16.6
	Value						
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.
1955	31.3	---	31.3	0.6	31.9	356.2	9.0
1956	48.5	---	48.5	2.3	50.8	333.5	15.2
1957	26.6	---	26.6	---	26.6	359.1	7.4
1958	28.3	.4	28.7	1.5	30.2	354.5	8.5
1959	41.6	11.3	52.9	3.5	56.4	346.2	16.3
1960	22.0	21.0	43.0	17.8	60.8	379.2	16.0
1961	20.4	35.2	55.6	16.5	72.1	390.9	18.4
1962	21.0	31.0	52.0	.3	52.3	374.1	14.0

1/ Title III, P. L. 480 broadened the authority of the barter program, which is conducted under several legislative authorizations.

that also favor U. S. exports are the increasing world cigarette consumption and the comparatively high level of economic activity abroad. On the other hand, adversely influencing U. S. exports are the favorable stocks and lagging consumption in the United Kingdom, increased competition from foreign producing areas, and criticism of the quality of U. S. flue-cured by importers in several leading U. S. foreign markets. How U. S. tobacco exports during coming years may be affected by the rejection of the United Kingdom's bid for entry into the European Common Market cannot be foreseen at this time.

Major Foreign Countries Exporting Tobacco

In world markets, U. S. flue-cured meets competition mainly from that grown in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Canada, and India. Greece and Turkey are the principal producers and exporters of oriental tobacco, which in free-world commerce ranks second to flue-cured in volume.

The current flue-cured crop of Rhodesia-Nyasaland is estimated at 225 million pounds--4 percent below 1962. Auctions for the Rhodesian crop opened March 12. Prices for the 2.4 million pounds sold during the first 3 days of sales averaged the equivalent of 42.4 U. S. cents per pound; during the first week of auctions last year, 2.3 million pounds were sold and averaged the equivalent of 43.9 cents per pound.

For the full season last year, auction sales of Rhodesian tobacco amounted to 231 million pounds, averaging the equivalent of 40.8 U. S. cents per pound. United Kingdom buyers purchased about 94 million pounds of Rhodesian flue-cured on 1962 auctions, down from the 110 million pounds bought from the previous crop. United Kingdom manufacturers have estimated their requirements at 100-105 million pounds annually in 1963-65.

Exports of tobacco from the Federation in 1962 reached a new high of 217 million pounds (dry weight)--3 percent more than a year earlier. About 88 percent of the 1962 total consisted of flue-cured, 9 percent fire-cured, and 3 percent other kinds. The United Kingdom reduced takings 14 percent and accounted for about two-fifths of all tobacco exports from the Federation. A little over a tenth went to other Commonwealth destinations, with more than a year earlier going to Hong Kong, Malaya, Sierra Leone, West Indies, and New Zealand, but substantially less going to Australia. About 69 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco--over a third of total flue-cured shipped--were exported to countries in continental West Europe. Principal markets and the quantities taken in 1962 were West Germany, 25.6 million pounds; the Netherlands, 12.2 million; Italy, 10.5 million; and Belgium, 8.3 million. Sizable quantities, ranging from 1 to about 3 million pounds, were also exported to Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, Norway, France, Sweden and Finland. Two of these countries--Italy and Austria--took little or no Rhodesian tobacco in either 1960 or 1961, while of the remaining countries, except for Norway, takings in 1962 were above those in each of the previous 2 years. Exports to Japan were $6\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, a little more than in 1961 and about six times as much as in 1960.

Table 13.--Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Exports of flue-cured tobacco to specified countries, 1954-62

Country of destination	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
United Kingdom	67.0	60.2	78.0	67.6	65.0	82.3	90.8	95.2	80.8
Australia	11.2	11.1	8.5	8.9	10.8	11.9	11.9	8.4	4.1
Union of South Africa	1.3	10.9	16.8	3.0	2.5	3.7	4.3	4.0	3.2
New Zealand	---	---	---	---	.2	.3	.9	1.0	1.1
Hong Kong	.6	.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	3.7	2.1	5.3	6.4
West Germany	2.4	3.6	3.5	8.5	11.2	16.0	18.8	23.7	25.6
Netherlands	7.4	5.8	12.0	5.7	11.4	10.0	12.0	11.9	12.2
Austria	.6	.8	.7	.9	.1	.1	1/	1/	2.6
Belgium	1.2	2.0	6.1	5.4	3.5	6.2	7.4	6.4	8.3
Denmark	4.4	1.6	2.1	1.7	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	3.0
Finland	---	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.5	1.3
France	.6	.5	.2	.6	.2	.3	.1	.1	1.4
Italy	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.5
Norway	.6	.6	.7	1.2	.7	.8	1.3	1.4	1.1
Portugal	.2	.4	.6	.7	.2	.3	.3	.3	.6
Sweden	1.5	1.0	1.1	.5	.2	.7	1/	1.0	1.1
Switzerland	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1	.2	.7	1.1	1.4
Japan	---	---	---	.1	1/	1/	1.1	6.4	6.5
Egypt	1.1	.7	.1	.1	.4	.3	.5	---	.6
Congo Republic	2.6	1.4	2.1	2.2	.6	2.0	.4	1.0	.9
Other	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.5	8.0	10.0	12.4	2/17.7
Total	108.5	106.6	139.3	114.0	116.7	149.3	164.8	182.6	190.4

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

2/ Four destinations--Singapore, Federation of Malaya, Soviet Union, and West Indies--accounted for over half of this total.

Compiled from Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee, London, England.

Canada's 1962 flue-cured crop is estimated at 181 million pounds--7 percent below 1961 and 12 percent below the record crop of 1960. Acreage was down from 1961, and as the crop was affected by hail and frost, the average yield was also reduced. Most of Canada's flue-cured crop is produced in the province of Ontario. Sales of Ontario flue-cured, which began in mid-November, were suspended after November 23 and resumed December 17. By March 15, sales to regular buyers totaled about 98 million pounds, averaging 51.0 Canadian cents per pound. Purchases of "no-sale" tobacco by the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board amounted to about 20 million pounds, at an average price of 53.3 cents per pound. These purchases represented 18 percent of total offerings since December 17. A substantial cut in Ontario's flue-cured acreage has been recommended for 1963, and Board officials have indicated that actual planting this year will be down at least 20 percent from the approximately 117,000 acres planted in 1962. The varieties of flue-cured permitted for sale in Canada in 1963 have been specified.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Canada in 1962 totaled 48.6 million pounds, of which flue-cured comprised 46¾ million--the largest on record. Nearly three-fourths of the 1962 exports of flue-cured was consigned to the United Kingdom, which increased takings 3 percent. Other Commonwealth areas accounted for about 6 percent of the total. About 9½ million pounds of flue-cured were exported to non-Commonwealth countries, contrasted with 1¾ million pounds in 1961 and 3½ million in 1960. Outlets among this group in 1962 included West Germany, 5.4 million pounds; the Netherlands, 1.1 million; and Belgium, 0.6 million.

The 1963 flue-cured crop in India is placed at about 148 million pounds--a tenth below the record outturn of the previous year. Exports of Indian flue-cured in January-November 1962 at 115 million pounds were 71 percent above those a year earlier, and higher than all previous calendar years. Shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for nearly a third of the total, but were down 13 percent from the year before. About 34 million pounds--nearly five times the quantity exported there a year earlier--went to the Soviet Union. Substantial exports were also made to Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Belgium, the Netherlands, and Austria also took sizable quantities of Indian flue-cured.

Tobacco production in Turkey in 1962 is currently estimated at 185 million pounds, 15 percent less than in 1961 and the smallest crop since 1948. Turkey's first 5-year plan for agriculture (1963-67) calls for a substantial increase in tobacco production. Exports in January-November 1962 totaled 176 million pounds--18 percent larger than in the comparable period of 1961. Takings by the United States accounted for about half of the total and increased 12 percent. Among other outlets, there were big increases to West Germany and Italy, and a smaller one to Belgium. Exports to France and Austria were reduced sharply, and less than a year earlier also went to Switzerland, Finland, and Japan.

In Greece, tobacco production in 1962 is estimated at 203 million pounds--more than a fifth above 1961 and the largest since 1957. Exports in 1962, placed at 102 million pounds, were 29 percent below the previous year and lowest in a

decade. West Germany the leading outlet, cut takings by over a fourth, while those by the United States were less than 30 percent of the year-earlier figure. Less Greek tobacco than in 1961 also went to Soviet Union, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Japan, and Finland. On the other hand, exports to Italy rose sharply, and more than in the previous year was also shipped to France, the Netherlands, and Egypt.

British Tobacco Situation

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into the United Kingdom in 1962 totaled 280 million pounds--nearly a fifth less than in the previous year and the lowest since the drastically reduced total in 1952. Except for 1 year in the 1953-59 period, tobacco imports into the United Kingdom ranged between 300 million and 319 million pounds, reaching a recent peak of 365 million in 1960.

About 106 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco-38 percent of the total--came from the United States; this was almost a third less than in 1961 when 157 million pounds from the United States accounted for 45½ percent of the total.

Imports from Rhodesia-Nyasaland and India declined 10 percent and 8½ percent, respectively, but those from Canada were up a little. (See table 15.) The three Commonwealth areas supplied 60 percent of total imports, compared with 52 percent in 1961 and 49 percent in 1960.

Over nine-tenths of 1962 tobacco imports into the United Kingdom consisted of flue-cured, of which 53 percent entered in unstemmed form, the rest already stemmed. The proportion of stemmed flue-cured imports was considerably higher than in 1961. The quantities of imported flue-cured by principal sources were United States, 104 million pounds; Rhodesia-Nyasaland, 85 million; India, 37 million; and Canada, 35 million. Nearly three-fifths of Rhodesian flue-cured and over nine-tenths of the Indian flue-cured entered in stemmed form; these proportions were not greatly different than in 1961. But 33 percent of the U. S. flue-cured was stemmed--about double the percentage in 1961. There was also an increase in the percentage of Canadian flue-cured that was stemmed, although most still consisted of unstemmed leaf. Average values of unstemmed flue-cured imports in 1962 and recent years were as follows (expressed in U. S. cents per pound):

Country of origin	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
United States	79.0	80.3	84.2	82.8	87.4	86.7
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	74.9	78.4	80.2	76.5	76.3	73.0
Canada	68.1	71.3	69.9	79.0	75.8	75.3
India	39.7	44.5	41.7	40.3	45.2	42.5

Table 14.--United Kingdom tobacco: Imports, stocks, clearances, and exports for specified periods

Period	Imports 1/			Stocks Dec. 31	Gross clearances from bond 3/			Exports of manufactured tobacco	Re-exports of unmanufactured tobacco
	From U. S. 2/	From Commonwealth countries 2/	Total		Non-Preferential 2/	Preferential 2/	Total		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average: 1947-49	176	99	293	431	210	68	278	48	1
1950	144	146	306	445	180	91	271	43	4
1951	212	131	355	498	183	104	287	51	7
1952	67	143	224	430	172	108	280	47	12
1953	174	127	316	452	167	116	283	45	9
1954	160	139	312	468	168	122	290	41	4
1955	179	149	344	507	173	125	298	44	4
1956	160	146	318	523	173	127	300	45	3
1957	168	141	319	532	169	135	304	41	3
1958	164	145	316	534	172	138	310	41	2
1959	140	157	301	515	171	144	315	34	2
1960	178	180	365	548	166	153	319	31	5
1961	157	181	345	570	161	156	317	31	3
1962 4/	106	168	280	542	153	155	308	28	4
	Percentage change								
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average: 1957-59 to 1962	-32.5	13.5	-10.3	2.8	-10.5	11.5	-.6	-28.2	100.0
1961 to 1962	-32.5	-7.2	-18.8	-4.9	-5.0	-.6	-2.8	-9.7	33.3

1/ Unmanufactured tobacco.
2/ Since 1946 the full duty rate on tobacco from the United States and other nonpreferential areas has been 2.2 to 2.9 percent above the preferential rate on tobacco from Commonwealth areas.
3/ Largely withdrawals for manufactures for home use and export.
4/ Subject to revision.

Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade and Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

Table 15.--Unmanufactured tobacco imports into the United Kingdom from major sources, average 1947-49, annual 1950-62

Period	United States	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	India	Canada	Turkey	Greece	Other	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average 1947-49	175.9	52.3	28.0	16.0	10.2	5.5	4.6	292.5
1950	143.7	78.5	48.1	15.8	10.8	1.0	7.9	305.8
1951	212.0	66.5	40.1	21.6	3.2	1.3	10.2	354.9
1952	66.8	70.2	38.3	32.7	.6	1.2	13.9	223.7
1953	174.2	68.2	31.4	24.1	2.4	.8	14.7	315.8
1954	159.7	76.8	36.2	24.9	2.8	1.4	10.7	312.5
1955	178.6	72.1	36.4	40.0	3.1	1.5	12.0	343.7
1956	160.3	84.4	40.0	21.7	2.6	1.4	8.0	318.4
1957	168.1	79.9	35.6	25.6	2.5	1.1	5.9	318.9
1958	163.9	74.6	44.7	23.4	1.0	.5	7.9	316.0
1959	140.1	86.8	37.4	29.7	.2	.4	5.7	300.3
1960	178.5	105.5	42.7	30.2	.4	.1	7.2	364.6
1961	157.2	102.0	43.6	34.8	.3	.4	7.1	345.4
1962 1/	105.8	91.9	39.9	35.5	.1	.5	6.7	280.4
	Percentage change							
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average 1957-59 to 1962	-32.8	14.3	1.8	35.5	-91.7	-28.6	3.1	-10.0
1961 to 1962	-32.7	-9.9	-8.5	2.0	-66.7	25.0	-5.6	-18.8
	Percentage distribution							
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average 1947-49	60.1	17.9	9.5	5.5	3.5	1.9	1.6	100.0
1950	47.0	25.7	15.7	5.2	3.5	.3	2.6	100.0
1951	59.7	18.7	11.3	6.1	.9	.4	2.9	100.0
1952	29.9	31.4	17.1	14.6	.3	.5	6.2	100.0
1953	55.2	21.6	9.9	7.6	.8	.3	4.6	100.0
1954	51.1	24.6	11.6	8.0	.9	.4	3.4	100.0
1955	52.0	21.0	10.6	11.6	.9	.4	3.5	100.0
1956	50.4	26.5	12.6	6.8	.8	.4	2.5	100.0
1957	52.8	25.0	11.2	8.1	.8	.3	1.8	100.0
1958	52.0	23.6	14.1	7.4	.3	.2	2.4	100.0
1959	46.7	28.9	12.4	9.9	.1	.1	1.9	100.0
1960	49.0	28.9	11.7	8.3	.1	---	2.0	100.0
1961	45.5	29.5	12.6	10.1	.1	.1	2.1	100.0
1962	37.7	32.8	14.2	12.7	---	.2	2.4	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

Basic data compiled from Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

Average values per pound of U. S. and Canadian unstemmed flue-cured declined less than 1 percent in 1962, but for Rhodesian and Indian leaf were 4 percent and 6 percent, respectively, lower than a year earlier. The differential between U. S. and Rhodesian unstemmed flue-cured widened further to nearly 14 cents a pound in 1962.

The United Kingdom import duty on unstemmed tobacco from non-Commonwealth sources is currently equivalent to $9.92 per pound. For tobacco from Commonwealth sources, the corresponding rate is equivalent to about $9.70½, or a margin of preference equal to about 21½ cents a pound. Duty rates on both U. S. and Rhodesian tobaccos are over 10 times their average declared values per pound.

Gross clearances of tobacco from bond in the United Kingdom are an approximate measure of home use and exports combined. From 1952 to 1960, gross clearances increased steadily, but dipped nearly 1 percent in 1961. In 1962, gross clearances declined another 3 percent to the lowest in 5 years. Both domestic consumption and exports were down. From 1961 to 1962, gross clearances of U. S. flue-cured declined 5.1 percent, while those of Rhodesian and Indian flue-cured declined 3.7 and 1.3 percent, respectively; Canadian flue-cured gained 1.7 percent. Gross clearances of dark fire-cured from Nyasaland were down a little, while those of air and sun-cured from India and Nyasaland were about the same as in 1961.

Table 16.--Gross clearances of flue-cured tobacco in the United Kingdom, by origin, 1953-62

Year	United States	3 Commonwealth suppliers 1/	4-country total 2/	United States as percentage of total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
1953	137.6	107.2	244.8	56.2
1954	138.7	112.7	251.4	55.2
1955	144.2	118.6	262.8	54.9
1956	144.3	123.2	267.5	53.9
1957	146.8	129.9	276.7	53.1
1958	151.3	132.4	283.7	53.3
1959	151.6	138.5	290.1	52.3
1960	153.5	145.5	299.0	51.3
1961	150.4	148.1	298.5	50.4
1962	142.7	145.1	287.8	49.6

1/ Rhodesia-Nyasaland, India, and Canada.

2/ The quantity of flue-cured from other sources is relatively minor.

As shown by table 16, the relative position of U. S. flue-cured in the United Kingdom has been declining for some years. The 1962 total gross clearances of flue-cured, though smaller than in the preceding year, were still 43 million pounds above 1953. Of this total increase, however, U. S. flue-cured contributed about 5 million pounds, while flue-cured from the three Commonwealth suppliers accounted for the other 38 million pounds. In 1953, U. S. flue-cured comprised 56 percent of total gross clearances of flue-cured; by 1962, the comparable figure was a little less than 50 percent.

Net clearances of tobacco from bond (the measure of home consumption) at 251½ million pounds in 1962 were 3 percent below 1961. The decline came mainly in March-June, following renewal of publicity concerning smoking and health. Compared with 1961, net clearances turned upward in August-October, but fell off again in the final 2 months of the year. Total sales of cigarettes in 1962 fell 5 percent, but this was attributable to a slump of over a tenth in sales of plain-tip cigarettes to the lowest since 1949. On the other hand, sales of filter-tip cigarettes jumped 28 percent over 1961, and accounted for around a fourth of all cigarettes sold, compared with 19½ percent in 1961 and negligible percentages prior to the mid-1950's. From the standpoint of U. S. tobacco growers and exporters, the growing popularity of filter-tip cigarettes in the United Kingdom is significiant, as filter tips require less tobacco than regular cigarettes.

Exports of manufactured products, after remaining stationary in 1961, dropped 10 percent in 1962. Cigarettes usually make up around nine-tenths of total exports. Leading markets for British cigarettes reducing takings in 1962 were Singapore, Federation of Malaya, West Germany, and France; among those taking more than in 1961 were Aden, Persian Gulf States, Hong Kong, and Sudan.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the United Kingdom on December 31, 1962, at about 540 million pounds, were about 30 million less than the postwar peak a year earlier and about 8 million below 2 years earlier. However, they were larger than other year-end holdings in the postwar period. The December 31, 1962 holdings represented a little over 21 months' use (as measured by gross clearances), compared with a ratio of 21.5 at the end of 1961 and a 1956-60 average of 20.5.

Data on 1962 year-end stocks by kind indicate U. S. flue-cured at 269 million pounds--11 percent less than a year earlier. Stocks of Rhodesian tobacco increased 5 percent to 126 million. Stocks of Indian flue-cured, at 63 million pounds, were slightly smaller than on December 31, 1961, but those of Canadian flue-cured rose 14 percent to 41 million pounds. Holdings of dark fire-cured and air- and sun-cured from Nyasaland declined a little, and air- and sun-cured from India were down moderately.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND STOCKS OF FOREIGN-GROWN TOBACCO 2/

In 1962, U. S. imports of foreign-grown tobacco for consumption totaled 164 million pounds, 1 percent less than in 1961. The value of 1962 imports was $101 million (excluding import duties), a decline of 11 percent. The volume of cigarette leaf imported continued to increase some, but those of filler and scrap (small pieces of leaves) for cigars fell a tenth. Cigarette leaf comprised over three-fourths of the total, and cigar tobacco nearly all the rest.

The 1962 imports of cigarette leaf for consumption (direct entries plus withdrawals from bond) increased 2 percent over 1961--a much smaller gain than in other recent years. Receipts from Turkey gained 5 percent but Greece furnished 7 percent less than in the year before. Imports from Yugoslavia rose nearly a fifth.

Table 18 shows general imports (total arrivals) of cigarette leaf (direct entries plus that placed in bond) and their average values per pound. Fiscal year data are shown, as these are believed to be preferable to calendar year data in reflecting quantities received from, and prices of, individual crops. In the year ending June 30, 1962, the average value per pound of the sharply increased general imports of cigarette leaf from Turkey was 52 cents a pound, compared with 76 cents for Greek leaf. In July-December 1962, total arrivals from Turkey fell two-fifths below those a year earlier and had an average value of about 62½ cents a pound, considerably below the average value of the small general imports from Greece.

On January 1, 1963, stocks of foreign-grown cigarette and smoking tobacco in this country amounted to 267 million pounds--22 million more than a year earlier and the largest ever for that date.

The 1962 imports for consumption of cigar filler were 18 percent less than in the preceding year. Imports of Cuban filler (principally from stocks already in the United States) were down 40 percent but there were big percentage increases in unstemmed filler from Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Brazil, and some was received from Mexico; imports from Paraguay held even with the previous year.

Total imports for consumption of scrap fell 7 percent in 1962. Scrap from Cuba dropped to a little over half of the year-earlier figure, while that from the Philippine Republic declined 3 percent. But sharply increased quantities of scrap were imported for consumption from Colombia and Dominican Republic, and more also was imported from Indonesia and Brazil. A significant quantity came from Argentina and some from Jamaica. Cigar wrapper imported for consumption, virtually all from Cuba, dropped a sixth.

Total arrivals of cigar tobacco in 1962 were 21 percent less than a year earlier. (See table 19.) Receipts from Cuba (embargoed in February 1962) were

2/ Imports of tobacco for consumption are on a declared-weight basis and stocks are on an unstemmed equivalent basis.

Table 17.--United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Classification and country of origin	Average 1953-57	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 1/	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent
Cigarette leaf:							
Unstemmed:							
Turkey	56.4	65.1	69.6	74.3	78.7	82.4	105
Greece	18.0	28.5	31.6	32.3	34.4	32.1	93
Syria	2.4	1.1	.9	.7	.9	.6	75
Italy	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	82
Cyprus	.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	.9	.6	67
Yugoslavia	2.7	4.0	4.6	5.5	6.4	7.6	119
Total 2/	84.0	104.6	111.9	118.7	125.7	127.5	101
Cigar leaf (filler):							
Cuba:							
Stemmed	9.1	9.0	9.1	7.0	5.1	2.9	57
Unstemmed	4.2	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.7	3.0	64
Philippines, Rep.:							
Stemmed	.2	.3	.2	.5	00	.1	---
Unstemmed	.1	.1	3/	.1	.2	.1	50
Colombia (unst.)	0	0	3/	.1	.3	.8	267
Brazil (unst.)	0	0	0	3/	.3	.7	233
Paraguay (unst.)	0	0	0	3/	.3	.3	100
Dom. Rep. (unst.)	0	0	.1	.3	.2	1.0	500
Mexico (unst.)	0	0	0	0	0	.2	---
Total 2/	13.7	12.8	13.1	12.3	11.3	9.3	82
Scrap:							
Cuba	10.3	13.8	16.1	13.8	12.5	6.4	51
Philippines, Rep.	3.6	5.5	7.4	9.9	10.4	10.0	97
Peru	0	0	.1	1.7	.5	0	---
Colombia	0	0	0	.2	1.2	3.2	267
Dominican Republic	0	3/	.1	.3	1.2	3.0	250
Netherlands	3/	0	.1	3/	.3	3/	---
Indonesia	3/	3/	3/	.1	.3	.6	200
Brazil	3/	0	3/	0	.1	.3	300
Argentina	0	0	0	3/	.1	.3	300
Total 2/	13.9	19.5	24.7	26.9	28.4	26.3	93
Cigar wrapper (unst.):							
Indonesia	.3	.1	3/	3/	3/	3/	---
Cuba	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	83
Total 2/	.8	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	83
Total imports 4/	113.6	138.5	151.7	159.1	166.4	164.1	99

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes relatively small quantities from other countries not separately listed. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes stems not cut, ground, or pulverized.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Cenus.

Table 18.--United States general imports of cigarette tobacco, and average value per pound by major sources for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Year ending June 30	Turkey		Greece		Other		Total	
	Quantity	Value per lb.	Quantity	Value per lb.	Quantity	Value per lb.	Quantity	Value per lb.
	Mil. lb.	Cents per lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents per lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents per lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents per lb.
1957-58	77.05	69.0	34.78	79.2	11.78	69.4	123.61	71.9
1958-59	67.65	65.7	30.36	76.0	12.18	58.3	110.19	67.7
1959-60	85.10	60.6	33.77	74.4	14.58	62.3	133.45	64.3
1960-61	94.18	51.2	41.16	70.9	15.96	56.0	151.30	57.1
1961-62	130.47	51.8	33.92	76.2	18.87	60.7	183.26	57.2
1961 July-December	34.07	52.8	18.24	74.2	4.03	68.2	56.34	60.9
1962 July-December	20.43	62.4	1.35	100.0	6.43	71.1	28.20	66.2

Note: General imports include all arrivals in the United States as distinguished from "imports for consumption" which represent merchandise entering into domestic consumption channels.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.--United States general imports of cigar tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

(Declared weight)

Classification and country	Average 1957-59	1960	1961	1962	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
Cigar wrapper (unstemmed):					
Cuba	0.5	0.8	0.6	1/	---
Indonesia	.1	1/	1/	1/	---
Total	.6	.8	.6	1/	---
Cigar filler (stemmed):					
Cuba	9.3	7.6	5.9	1.3	22
Philippine Republic	.3	.5	0	.1	---
Total	9.6	8.1	5.9	1.4	24
Cigar filler (Unstemmed):					
Cuba	18.4	26.1	12.3	3.5	28
Philippine Republic	2.4	.2	.2	.1	50
Dominican Republic	.2	3.4	5.8	5.4	93
Colombia	1/	1.4	5.6	7.8	125
Brazil	1/	.2	1.7	1.5	88
Paraguay	1/	.4	1.3	1.4	108
Indonesia	1/	.3	1.3	1.8	138
Netherlands	1/	1.3	.1	0	---
Peru	2.0	0	0	.4	---
Argentina	0	0	1/	.5	---
Mexico	0	0	1/	.5	---
Jamaica	0	0	1/	.4	---
Other	1/	1/	.1	.1	100
Total	23.0	33.3	28.5	23.3	82
Scrap:					
Cuba	6.7	11.9	4.9	1.6	33
Philippine Republic	6.2	9.7	10.5	11.9	113
Dominican Republic	1/	1/	1/	.2	---
Colombia	0	0	.1	.1	100
Brazil	0	0	1/	.4	---
Paraguay	0	1/	.3	.2	75
Indonesia	1/	1/	.1	0	---
Netherlands	0	1/	.3	1/	---
Argentina	0	0	.1	.6	600
Other 2/	.6	.3	.4	1.0	250
Total 2/	13.5	22.0	16.7	15.9	95
All classifications:					
Cuba	34.9	46.4	23.7	6.4	27
Philippine Republic	8.9	10.4	10.7	12.1	113
Dominican Republic	.2	3.4	5.8	5.6	97
Colombia	1/	1.4	5.7	7.9	139
Brazil	1/	.2	1.7	1.9	112
Paraguay	1/	.4	1.6	1.5	94
Indonesia	.1	.3	1.4	1.8	129
Netherlands	1/	1.3	.4	1/	---
Peru	2.0	0	0	.4	---
Argentina	0	0	.1	1.1	3/
Mexico	0	0	1/	.5	---
Jamaica	0	0	1/	.4	---
Other countries	.6	.3	.5	1.1	220
Total 2/ 4/	46.6	64.1	51.7	40.6	79

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 2/ Excludes entries in this classification from Turkey and Greece which were presumably not for eventual use in cigars. 3/ Over 10 times as much as in 1961. 4/ Details may not add to total due to rounding.

Note: General imports include all arrivals in the United States as distinguished from "imports for consumption:" which represent merchandise entering into domestic consumption channels.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 20.--Stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States, owned by manufacturers and dealers on specified dates

Year and date	Manufacturers		Dealers		Total unstemmed basis
	Unstemmed	Stemmed	Unstemmed	Stemmed	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1956-58 average					
January 1	6.3	7.8	0.2	0.3	16.3
April 1	6.8	7.6	.2	.3	17.8
July 1	7.9	7.2	.2	.3	17.1
October 1	7.7	7.6	.2	.3	17.6
1959					
January 1	9.8	7.8	.9	.5	20.7
July 1	12.6	8.6	1.5	.5	25.1
1960					
January 1	14.2	9.1	.5	.5	26.3
July 1	24.7	11.1	6.0	.4	44.5
1961					
January 1	22.2	10.3	6.7	.8	42.2
April 1	22.3	10.5	5.5	1.7	42.5
July 1	21.7	10.5	4.5	2.0	41.2
October 1	20.4	10.5	4.0	2.4	39.9
1962					
January 1	18.7	11.4	4.3	2.7	39.9
April 1	18.5	10.6	3.9	2.6	38.3
July 1	16.3	9.6	3.0	2.7	34.1
October 1	16.6	8.2	1.1	2.2	30.2
1963					
January 1	13.3	7.2	2.5	2.4	27.3

only about a fourth of the 1961 total. On January 1, 1963, stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States totaled 27.3 million pounds (unstemmed weight), compared with close to 40 million pounds a year earlier; however, they were larger than before 1959, when stocks of Cuban tobacco held in this country began to be built up.

Total arrivals of Philippine tobacco were about an eighth larger than in 1961. Stocks of Philippine tobacco on January 1, 1963, at 13½ million pounds were slightly less than the record holdings a year earlier. There were substantial percentage increases in total arrivals of cigar tobacco from Colombia, Brazil, and Indonesia, and sizable quantities arrived from Argentina, Mexico, Jamaica, and Peru, in contrast to little or none in 1961. A little less tobacco arrived from Dominican Republic in 1962 than in 1961. January 1, 1963, stocks of foreign-grown cigar tobacco, other than Cuban and Phillippine, totaled about 27¾ million pounds, compared with about 17½ million 1 year earlier and about 11 million 2 years earlier. Holdings as of January 1 consisted of the following (unstemmed weight): Dominican Republic, 9.1 million pounds; Colombia, 7.5 million; Brazil, 3.1 million; Paraguay, 2.8 million; Indonesia, 1.9 million; and other, 3.3 million.

OUTLOOK AND SITUATION FOR TOBACCO LEAF

Flue-cured, Types 11-14

Prices and Price Supports

The season average price received by growers for their 1962 crop of flue-cured was 60.0 cents per pound, 4.3 cents below the record average for the 1961 crop. The 1962 crop contained a considerable proportion of poorer-quality tobacco. The Government support price level was 56.1 cents per pound, three-fifths of a cent above the previous season. About 17 percent of the 1962 crop went under Government loan, in contrast with between 4 and 6 percent in each of the previous three seasons. The volume of leaf moving under Government loan was the most since 1956--the last year before the discounting of certain undesirable varieties under the price support program.

At the end of February, the quantity of flue-cured remaining under Government loan was about 487 million pounds. About 236 million pounds of the total was 1962-crop tobacco and 251 million was from the 1955-61 crops. In January, downward price adjustments were made on the loan stocks of 1955 and 1956 tobacco and a substantial volume (82½ million pounds of the nearly 102 million on hand January 31) has been sold. The price adjustment will bring the net loss from the 1955 and 1956 crops to about $52 million and $27 million, respectively. Price revisions were also made on loan inventories of the 1957-61 crops to bring them more in line with market conditions after taking into consideration such factors as usability, age, types, quality and quantity on hand. Losses on the 5 crops--1957-61--may total about $17¾ million--nearly half of which would be on 1958-crop tobacco.

Table 21.--Marketing quota referendums, by kinds of tobacco

Kind	Last referendum				Next referendum	
	Date	Crops to which applicable	Number voting	Percentage voting in favor of quota 1/	Probable date 2/	Crops to which applicable
Flue-cured (11-14)	Dec. 12, 1961	1962-64	194,121	98.1	About Dec. 1964	1965-67
Burley (31)	Feb. 20, 1962	1962-64	176,926	99.2	About Feb. 1965	1965-67
Maryland (32)	Feb. 14, 1963	1963-65	4,441	83.8	About Feb. 1966	1966-68
Fire-cured (21-23)	Feb. 24, 1961	1961-63	11,319	98.0	About Feb. 1964	1964-66
Dark air-cured (35-36)	Feb. 24, 1961	1961-63	9,082	98.7	About Feb. 1964	1964-66
Va. sun-cured (37)	Feb. 20, 1962	1962-64	1,431	98.5	About Feb. 1965	1965-67
Pa. filler (41)	Feb. 20, 1962	1962-64	4,275	13.8	About Feb. 1965 3/	1965-67
Cigar binder (51-52)	Feb. 26, 1963	1963-65	349	96.0	About Feb. 1966	1966-68
Cigar filler and binder (42-44, 53-55)	Feb. 26, 1963	1963-65	3,401	89.6	About Feb. 1966	1966-68

1/ At least a two-thirds majority of farmers voting is required to place marketing quotas in effect. 2/ Unless circumstances necessitate an earlier date. 3/ Unless at least a fourth of the growers petition the Secretary by November 10, 1963.

The overall price support level for the 1963 crop is 56.6 cents per pound--a half-cent higher than for 1962. The increase in the overall support level in 1963 is based on the increase in the average of the parity index for 1960, 1961, and 1962 when compared with the level of this index for the single year 1959. The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes and farm wage rates. It measures the average change over time in prices of commodities and services commonly bought by farm families. By law, the basis for making year-to-year adjustments in the overall support levels for all eligible kinds of tobacco is to compare the average of the parity index in the most recent 3 calendar years with what it was in 1959. The average of the parity index for the 3 years--1960, 1961, 1962--is 2 percent above 1959; the overall price support for the upcoming 1963 flue-cured crop has thus been raised to 56.6 cents per pound--2 percent above the 55.5 cent level that applied to the 1959 crop.

In the 1962 marketing season, as an experimental departure from previous seasons, sales were conducted during the first 5 sales days in the types 11-13 markets of untied tobacco consisting of lugs, including priming and nondescript grades. (See Tobacco Situation December 1962, p. 27). A determination with respect to sales of untied flue-cured tobacco during the 1963 marketing season is expected to be made in the near future.

Revised Flue-cured Tobacco Grades

Changes in the production and manufacturing of flue-cured tobacco have created the need for revised grade standards in flue-cured tobacco. Revised grade standards will be placed in effect for the 1963 marketing season. Growers have adopted practices in recent years which can adversely affect the quality of tobacco. Excessive use of fertilizer, overirrigation, application of chemicals and other practices can visibly affect the quality of tobacco. In manufacturing there have been changes in technology, and filter tip cigarettes have expanded to make up more than half the market.

In the proposed revised standards, maturity and the closely related elements of leaf structure and body will receive emphasis as grade determining factors. The total number of grades is reduced from 173 to 145 with 47 of the current grades deleted, and 19 new grades added. Most of the new grades cover slick tobacco. A number of the standard grades are changed to exclude any lot containing more than 20 percent of slick or tight-faced tobacco. There are other changes in standards and also in definitions and rules for applying the standards.

The revised grades are designed to closely reflect current market standards of usability and desirability--to do a better job than the previous grades in distinguishing between desirable, less desirable, and undesirable tobacco.

Tobacco growers are urged to follow carefully the cultural practices recommended by research and extension tobacco specialists and by county agents. Many tobacco growers have been trying to produce quantity rather than quality.

Low Quality Tobacco to Be Sharply Discounted

On March 14, USDA announced that low quality tobacco will be sharply discounted. Revised grade standards for flue-cured and the price support loan rates by grades will reflect quality according to present market standards and consumer preferences. Tobacco in the lower grades will be supported at a low price level. The Department emphasized that quality tobacco will be supported at a strong price and poor tobacco at a low price. The Department urges farmers to consider carefully the effects on quality of:

1. Improper use of fertilizer
2. Excessive irrigation
3. Close spacing of plants
4. Harvesting immature tobacco
5. Use of chemicals to control suckers.

Use of MH-30 will be treated like other factors that affect quality. If MH-30 adversely affects U. S. revised grades, it will discount itself by a lower support price. The grade of tobacco and the resulting price support level will depend on the quality of the tobacco a farmer markets. It is essential that the reputation for fine quality which American tobacco has earned be maintained. The Secretary of Agriculture emphasized that responsibility to produce quality tobacco rests with each farmer.

Supplies

The 1963 acreage allotments for most flue-cured tobacco farms are 5 percent smaller than in 1962. According to farmers' March 1 intentions, 693,600 acres of flue-cured will be grown in 1963--5 percent less than in 1962 and about the same as the yearly acreage from 1959 to 1961. If average yields per acre of flue-cured tobacco continue to trend upward as they have in the past, they would reach a new high this year, assuming normal weather. An average yield per acre with an allowance for trend applied to intended acreage would indicate a crop of about 1,353 million pounds, according to the Crop Reporting Board. A crop of this size would be 47 million pounds below 1962 but around 100 million above either 1961 or 1960.

However, in 1963, some factors will operate to check or moderate the strong upward trend in yields per acre. Two high yielding varieties (Coker 316 and Reams 64) will be discounted 50 percent in the price support program. Revised grade standards and the sharp discounting of low quality tobacco in the price support schedule for the revised grades should discourage improper cultural practices which sacrifice quality for high yields per acre. USDA has warned growers that those striving for quantity and getting poor quality tobacco will suffer cuts in income. The importance of quality in preserving and building the export market also has been strongly emphasized to growers.

Carryover of flue-cured in mid-1963 may total around 2,250 million pounds --about 170 million pounds above a year earlier and the largest since mid-1958. If the 1963 crop does approximate 1,353 million pounds, the total supply for 1963-64, at around 3,600 million pounds, would be roughly 120 million above 1962-63 and

Table 22.--Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	741	845	1,586	704	338	366
1941-45	902	1,349	2,251	992	617	375
1947-49	1,174	1,458	2,632	1,108	715	393
1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	1,185	757	428
1951	1,453	1,557	3,010	1,279	777	502
1952	1,365	1,731	3,096	1,244	828	416
1953	1,272	1,852	3,124	1,209	778	431
1954	1,314	1,915	3,229	1,173	744	429
1955	1,483	2,056	3,539	1,281	728	553
1956	1,423	2,258	3,681	1,170	705	465
1957	975	2,511	3,486	1,178	737	441
1958	1,081	2,308	3,389	1,179	736	443
1959	1,081	2,210	3,291	1,185	766	419
1960	1,251	2,106	3,357	1,267	792	475
1961	1,258	2,090	3,348	1,267	782	485
1962 2/	1,400	2,081	3,481			

	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 28,1963 4/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	54.7	45.0	77.6	6.2	0
1951	52.4	50.7	142.2	9.8	0
1952	50.3	50.6	5/165.0	12.1	0
1953	52.8	47.9	151.4	11.9	0
1954	52.7	47.9	130.2	9.9	0
1955	52.7	48.3	298.9	20.2	4.6
1956	51.5	48.9	319.9	22.5	14.5
1957	55.4	50.8	107.8	11.1	34.0
1958	58.2	54.6	144.8	13.4	77.4
1959	58.3	55.5	55.3	5.1	24.3
1960	60.4	55.5	51.8	4.1	33.2
1961	64.3	55.5	70.5	5.6	62.7
1962	60.0	56.1	237.2	16.9	236.0
1963		56.6			
Total	---	---	1,952.6	---	486.7

1/ Year beginning July 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Through 1959--90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years.
4/ As reported by Flue-cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation; actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures.
5/ An additional 78.4 million pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans, but were purchased and shipped by mid-1953.

second largest on record. If the uptrend in yields per acre is checked, the total supply for 1963-64 will show significantly less increase than indicated above.

Domestic Use and Exports

Based on indications available thus far, the domestic use of flue-cured in the current marketing year (July 1962-June 1963) may approach 790 million pounds--relatively only little different from the year-earlier figure of 782 million. Although the statistics available do not provide precise measures of domestic use, the data available indicate that for the past year and a half use of flue-cured has not kept pace with the output of cigarettes--the chief outlet for flue-cured tobacco.

Exports of flue-cured in the year ending June 30 may approximate 440 million pounds--down 45 million from a year earlier and 35 million below 2 years earlier. The large proportion of poor quality tobacco in the 1962 crop has contributed to the decline in the current marketing year's exports. During the first half of the 1962-63 marketing year, flue-cured exports were down 15 percent; to the United Kingdom, the leading foreign outlet, they dropped 38 percent. In recent years, the U. K. has taken around three-eighths of our total exports of flue-cured. West Germany, the second ranking outlet, reduced takings about 5 percent during the first half of 1962-63 from the year-earlier period. Exports to Japan, third ranking outlet, were down 4½ percent. Sweden took nearly a fourth less and shipments to Belgium and Denmark declined about 12 and 6 percent below those in the similar period of 1961-62. Quite unusual were the exports to Ireland, which nearly doubled those of the year-earlier period; the half-year total was well above the usual full-year figure. Exports to Netherlands during July-December 1962 were up nearly a fifth and those to Australia were up nearly four-fifths from the relatively low figure of a year earlier. There was a sharp drop in shipments to Thailand and less went to Finland, Switzerland, and Hong Kong. However, Portugal, Italy, Indonesia, New Zealand, Taiwan, Singapore, and Uruguay increased their takings compared with the year-earlier period. Exports of flue-cured to Norway, Mexico and Federation of Malaya held about even with a year earlier.

Burley, Type 31

Prices and Price Supports

The auction average of the 1962 burley crop at near 58.7 cents a pound was almost 12 percent below the record price received for the 1961 crop and lowest since 1955. Markets opened November 27 and the season came to a close February 26 with a clean-up sale at Lexington. Volume sold was up 16 percent from the 1961 season and was the largest on record, slightly exceeding the previous high of 1954. A record volume was sold before the holiday shutdown, but these pre-Christmas sales were equal to around three-fourths of the crop compared with over 85 percent during the 1961 season.

Table 23.--Burley tobaccos: Price spreads among specified grades, average 1953-55, annual 1956-62

Period	Average price of C4F	Cents per pound lower than C4F						
		X4F	C4R	B4F	B4FR	B4R	T4R	NIG
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
Average 1953-55	64	1	6	8	15	23	28	43
1956	66	1	1	1	1	1	2	14
1957	67	1	3	4	7	10	13	29
1958	70	1	2	2	3	4	7	20
1959	70	1	2	2	7	12	17	32
1960	70	1	2	2	5	9	13	25
1961	71	1	4	3	5	8	10	15
1962	71	1	4	5	10	17	22	37

Overall quality of the 1962-crop marketings was noticeably lower than in the preceding year. Prices of over three-fourths of the grades declined; about 40 percent of the declines were from 1 to 5 cents a pound, and most of the remainder from 6 to 19 cents a pound. However, compared with the preceding year, prices of better grades of flyings and lugs were well-maintained and several were up 1 cent a pound. Sharpest declines were in prices of medium and heavybodied grades of leaf and tips, and nondescript. Some indication of this may be gained from table 23, which shows the price spreads between the C4F grade (one of the major cigarette grades) and other representative grades of burley tobacco. The prices of C4F, X4F, and C4R were the same as in the 1961 season, but sharply lower prices for most of the other grades widened the spread between them and C4F to the most since 1954.

The Government support level for the 1962 crop was 57.8 cents a pound--1 percent above the level in effect for the 3 prior crops. Growers placed about 64 million pounds under loan during the 1962 season, equal to 9½ percent of estimated producers' sales. This was a considerably higher proportion than in the past six seasons, when the comparable percentages ranged from about 1 to 3½ percent.

As of February 28, Government loan stocks of burley amounted to approximately 96 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent); a year earlier, burley loan stocks were about 35 million pounds and 2 years earlier, 93 million.

The 1963 burley crop will be supported at an average level of 58.3 cents a pound--one-half cent or close to 1 percent higher than the overall level in effect for the 1962 crop. Under the present method for determining support levels for tobacco, the 1963 support was arrived at by adjusting the 1959 support level to reflect the change in the average parity index for 1960, 1961, and 1962, when compared with the 1959 index. (See page 43). The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and farm wage rates.

A hearing on quality factors in burley tobacco was held in Lexington, Kentucky, on January 16 and 17. Factors considered included (a) the effect of cultural, curing, and marketing practices in relation to quality of tobacco; (b) standards for evaluating quality; (c) foreign trade policies; and (d) developing and releasing new varieties.

Supplies

The 1962-63 total supply of burley is estimated at 1,807 million pounds --6 percent above 1961-62 and largest in 8 years. Although carryover was up slightly, the increase was mainly due to a jump in producers' sales to the largest on record.

Based on farmers' March 1 intentions, 339,000 acres of burley will be grown in 1963--virtually the same as in 1962. Acreage allotments for most farms were the same as for the 1962 crop. In both 1961 and 1962, allotments had been increased 6 percent.

Based on an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend, the 1963 burley crop would be 653 million pounds--about 3 percent less than producers' marketings of the 1962 crop but otherwise largest since 1954. The 1962 average yield was the highest on record.

The carryover of burley next October 1 probably will be near 1,225 million pounds--approximately 90 million more than last October 1. If the crop should turn out near 653 million pounds, total 1963-64 supplies--production plus the indicated carryover--would be around 1,878 million pounds--about 4 percent more than for the current year.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the current marketing year (October 1962-September 1963), domestic use of burley is expected to show some increase over the 525 million pounds of 1961-62. A gain is anticipated in output of cigarettes--principal domestic outlet for burley--although the increase may be smaller than in most recent years. Relatively little change is expected in production of smoking tobacco, while output of plug chewing may decline some.

Exports of burley in 1962-63 will probably be moderately above the 45 million pounds (farm-sales weight) shipped in 1961-62. In the first quarter of the current marketing year (October-December 1962), burley exports were 7 percent

Table 24.--Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	287	701	988	314	302	12
1941-45	448	730	1,178	437	424	13
1947-49	550	939	1,489	530	493	37
1950	499	1,000	1,499	518	488	30
1951	618	981	1,599	538	506	32
1952	650	1,061	1,711	548	519	29
1953	564	1,163	1,727	529	494	35
1954	668	1,198	1,866	519	486	33
1955	470	1,347	1,817	518	484	34
1956	506	1,299	1,805	510	482	28
1957	488	1,295	1,783	506	478	28
1958	465	1,277	1,742	518	483	35
1959	502	1,224	1,726	535	499	36
1960	485	1,191	1,676	549	508	41
1961	580	1,127	1,707	570	525	45
1962 2/	*670	1,137	1,807			

	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 28, 1963 4/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	49.0	45.7	44.2	8.9	0
1951	51.2	49.8	97.3	15.7	0
1952	50.3	49.5	103.9	16.0	0
1953	52.5	46.6	102.1	18.1	0
1954	49.8	46.4	221.4	33.2	0
1955	58.6	46.2	73.1	15.6	0
1956	63.6	48.1	6.0	1.2	0
1957	60.3	51.7	16.6	3.4	6.0
1958	66.1	55.4	11.2	2.4	1.2
1959	60.6	57.2	13.2	2.6	7.2
1960	64.3	57.2	8.4	1.7	7.5
1961	66.3	57.2	10.3	1.8	10.3
1962	*58.7	57.8	63.8	9.5	63.8
1963		58.3			
Total	---	---	771.5	---	96.0

1/ Year beginning October 1
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Through 1959--90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years.
4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures.
*Indicated by sales data.

above those a year earlier. The increase was primarily due to larger exports to the three top-ranking markets, Sweden, West Germany, and the Netherlands, which together accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total. Sweden and West Germany increased takings 11 percent and 48 percent, respectively, while those by the Netherlands were more then 3 times those in October-December 1961. Denmark and Belgium also took more burley than a year earlier, and a significant quantity went to Egypt, in contrast to none in the comparable period a year earlier. On the other hand, reduced exports went to Finland, and none was reported shipped to Mexico, Italy, or the Philippine Republic.

Maryland, Type 32 3/

Prices and Price Support

Auctions for the 1962 Maryland crop are scheduled to open April 23 and close July 12. Sales also will be held at the Baltimore hogshead market, where approximately 10 to 15 percent of the crop is marketed.

The 1962 crop will be supported at an average level of 51.3 cents per pound--1 percent more than for the 1961 crop. Price support will continue for the 1963 Maryland crop, as in a referendum held February 14 about 84 percent of Maryland growers voting approved marketing quotas for their 1963, 1964, and 1965 crops. This is the highest favorable vote ever received in a Maryland tobacco grower referendum. Approval by at least a two-thirds majority of those voting was required for marketing quotas to continue in effect. Price support for tobacco is mandatory when marketing quotas are in effect.

The average level of support for 1963-crop Maryland tobacco will be 51.8 cents a pound--one-half cent or 1 percent higher than for the 1962 crop. Under the present method for determining support prices for tobacco, the support level that would have applied to the 1959 Maryland crop--had it been produced under a marketing quota--was multiplied by 102 percent to arrive at the support level for the 1963 crop. (See page 43 for more details).

The average price for the 1961 crop (marketed mostly in 1962) was 62.2 cents per pound--over $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents below the record average for the 1960 crop. Auction sales volume rose almost an eighth and overall quality, although above average, was not as good as that of the 1960 crop. About a tenth of the crop went under loan.

Supplies

The 1962 crop of Maryland tobacco is estimated at 39.4 million pounds--1 million more than produced in 1961 and the largest crop in 8 years. Carryover on January 1, 1963, was 67.3 million pounds--about $6\frac{3}{4}$ million more than

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3/ For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of Jan. 1 falling within the marketing year--the 12-month period, Oct. 1 through Sept. 30. Disappearance is calculated on the October-September basis.

Table 25.--Maryland tobacco, type 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks following Jan. 1 1/	Supply	Disappearance 2/ Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb
Average:						
1934-38	27.5	38.4	65.9	26.5	21.1	5.4
1941-45	29.4	44.1	71.5	29.7	27.1	2.6
1947-49	38.0	45.8	83.8	35.6	27.6	8.0
1950	40.0	53.4	93.4	35.5	27.1	8.4
1951	41.6	59.3	100.9	33.3	26.7	6.6
1952	40.2	64.9	105.1	40.3	32.5	7.8
1953	40.5	65.4	105.9	36.4	28.4	8.0
1954	43.8	68.6	112.4	36.1	27.9	8.2
1955	31.5	77.5	109.0	38.6	25.7	12.9
1956	36.5	69.7	106.2	34.9	21.4	13.5
1957	38.5	69.4	107.9	37.0	25.0	12.0
1958	31.1	70.9	102.0	39.4	24.1	15.3
1959	31.2	64.2	95.4	32.3	20.4	11.9
1960	34.7	61.7	96.4	35.6	23.6	12.0
1961	38.4	60.6	99.0	32.2	20.3	11.9
1962 3/	39.4	67.3	106.7			

	Average price per pound	Price support level 4/	Placed under Government loan: Quantity	Placed under Government loan: Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 28, 1963 5/
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	48.2	48.6	5.5	13.8	0
1951	44.8	No price support 6/			
1952	48.8	No price support 6/			
1953	54.5	50.4	6.7	16.5	0
1954	40.3	No price support 6/			
1955	50.8	No price support 6/			
1956	51.7	47.0	3.3	9.0	0
1957	44.9	48.0	5.9	15.3	1.8
1958	62.5	50.8	1.1	3.6	.5
1959	61.6	No price support 6/			
1960	63.8	50.8	1.6	4.6	1.1
1961	62.2	50.8	3.7	9.6	3.7
1962		51.3	Auctions expected to start April 23		
1963		51.8			
Total	---	---	27.8	---	7.1

1/ For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1 falling within the marketing year--October 1 through September 30. 2/ Year beginning October 1. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Through 1959--90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years. 5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 2 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 6/ Marketing quota not in effect since less than two-thirds of growers voting approved.

a year earlier. The total 1962-63 supply, at about 106 3/4 million pounds, is about 8 percent above the preceding year and largest in 5 years.

Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, about 42,000 acres will be grown this year--slightly more than in 1962. The 1963 allotments for most farms are the same as in 1962. For some years, Maryland tobacco acreage harvested has been well below the number of acres allotted. Based on the average yield with an allowance for trend, nearly 40 million pounds would be produced from the 1963 intended acreage--about a half-million pounds above the 1962 estimated outturn. Carryover next January 1 may be around 74 million pounds--about 7 million higher than a year earlier and the most in several years. The 1963-64 total supply--production plus carryover--is thus indicated at about 114 million pounds--about 7 million larger than for the current year and largest on record.

Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic use of Maryland tobacco in the 1961-62 marketing year dropped over 3 million pounds to 20.3 million. This was about equal to estimated use in 1959-60--at that time lowest in a quarter-century. The major domestic outlet for Maryland tobacco is in the manufacture of cigarettes, but such use has not kept pace with expanding cigarette output. Technological changes in recent years have made possible the manufacture of an increased number of cigarettes from a given quantity of farm-sales weight tobacco. But aside from this, it is said that with the improvement in burn (capacity for holding fire) of other cigarette tobaccos, there is lessened need for the outstanding characteristic of Maryland tobacco--free burn. To some extent, it is maintained, improved burn of cigarette paper also has reduced the need for this characteristic of Maryland tobacco. Some Maryland tobacco is also used as filler in cigars, the quantity varying according to the availability and prices of certain grades. Domestic use of Maryland in the current marketing year may be near that of 1961-62.

In the first quarter of the current marketing year (October-December 1962), exports of Maryland tobacco were 13 percent below a year earlier. Switzerland accounted for four-fifths of the total and reduced takings 15 percent. There were sizable percentage increases in exports to Belgium and the Netherlands, but less Maryland than a year earlier went to West Germany. None was reported shipped to Portugal, the second-ranking market for Maryland in 1961-62.

Fire-Cured, Types 21-23

Prices and Price Supports

Auctions for Virginia fire-cured, type 21, began during the last week of November and ended by mid-February. Sales volume was down a little, and quality was improved over that of the previous season. The auction average was 38.8 cents a pound--virtually the same as for the 1961 crop.

Auction markets for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, types 22 and 23, opened in mid-January. Delivery of tobacco to market was greatly hampered by extremely cold weather, which resulted in several suspensions of sales. Regular sales of types 22 and 23 ended March 22, about 3 weeks later than last year for type 22 and about 4 weeks later for type 23. The auction average for type 22 was 38.4 cents per pound compared with 39.9 cents in the preceding season. Type 23 averaged 36.1 cents compared with 38.9 cents in the 1961 season. Quality of market offerings of both types was poorer than last year.

The Government price support level for the 1962 crop of fire-cured was 39.2 cents a pound--1 percent higher than for the five previous crops. During the season just ended, growers of Virginia fire-cured placed nearly 1.2 million pounds--about 12 percent of marketings--under Government loan. This was the largest quantity and proportion of market deliveries in 4 years.

Growers of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, type 22, placed about 5.6 million pounds under loan, equal to 19 percent of marketings. Placements were up more than a half from a year earlier and were the most since the 1957 season. Loan deliveries of type 23 totaled about 2.9 million pounds--about 24 percent of marketings. In the previous four seasons, loan placements ranged from 390,000 pounds to about 1½ million pounds, and represented from 5 to about 14 percent of the crop.

The Government price support level for 1963 fire-cured is 39.6 cents a pound--four-tenths of a cent or 1 percent more than for the 1962 crop. Under present law, support prices for tobacco are determined by adjusting the applicable 1959 support level according to the relationship between (1) the average of the parity index for the most recent 3 years, and (2) the 1959 parity index. (The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and farm wage rates.) In accordance with this method, the 1959 support level for the fire-cured types (38.8 cents) was multiplied by 102 percent to arrive at the support level for the 1963 crop. (For further detail on the method used, see page 43.)

Supplies

The 1962-63 total supply of fire-cured tobacco, about 163 million pounds, is 2 percent less than in 1961-62. Supplies of both Virginia type and the Kentucky-Tennessee types are down a little from last year.

According to farmers' intentions as of March 1, about 36,200 acres of fire-cured will be grown in 1963--slightly above 1962. Acreage allotments for most farms are the same as last year's. If the yield per acre is the same as the average with an allowance for trend, production would be about 55 million pounds--3 percent above 1962.

Carryover of fire-cured next October 1 may be close to 109 million pounds--about the same as last October 1. Stocks at this level plus the indicated crop would provide a total 1963-64 supply of about 164 million pounds--1 million more than for the current year.

Table 26.--Fire-cured tobacco, type 21: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	18.2	30.6	48.8	20.1	8.6	11.5
1941-45	12.1	31.3	43.4	15.5	8.6	6.9
1947-49	12.9	22.5	35.4	12.8	5.3	7.5
1950	12.8	23.1	35.9	11.3	5.9	5.4
1951	13.4	24.6	38.0	11.0	6.3	4.7
1952	12.2	27.0	39.2	10.5	5.5	5.0
1953	9.2	28.7	37.9	11.7	6.9	4.8
1954	10.6	26.2	36.8	10.2	6.0	4.2
1955	10.5	26.6	37.1	12.7	6.7	6.0
1956	10.7	24.4	35.1	10.3	4.8	5.5
1957	8.6	24.8	33.4	9.6	4.2	5.4
1958	9.4	23.8	33.2	10.7	5.3	5.4
1959	10.0	22.5	32.5	10.3	4.9	5.4
1960	8.9	22.2	31.1	10.2	4.0	6.2
1961	9.8	20.9	30.7	10.8	5.5	5.3
1962 2/	*9.6	19.9	29.5			

	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 28, 1963 4/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	36.3	34.3	2.4	18.8	0
1951	39.2	37.4	2.6	19.4	0
1952	35.5	37.1	2.4	19.7	0
1953	35.6	35.0	.7	7.6	0
1954	34.4	34.8	2.1	19.8	5/
1955	31.3	34.6	1.8	17.1	5/
1956	39.5	36.1	1.7	15.9	1.2
1957	38.7	38.8	1.0	11.6	.8
1958	36.9	38.8	2.2	23.4	1.4
1959	37.6	38.8	.8	8.1	.5
1960	39.4	38.8	.3	3.3	.3
1961	38.8	38.8	.9	9.8	.9
1962	*38.8	39.2	1.2	12.5	1.2
1963		39.6			
Total	---	---	20.1	---	6.3

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Through 1957--75 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.
4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures.
5/ Negligible.
* Indicated by sales data.

Table 27.--Fire-cured tobacco, types 22-23 1/: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 2/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	90.8	163.6	254.4	101.6	43.4	58.2
1941-45	54.0	139.4	193.4	66.4	41.0	25.4
1947-49	64.4	132.1	196.5	57.3	30.7	26.6
1950	45.4	141.8	187.2	64.6	30.7	33.9
1951	46.1	122.6	168.7	48.8	25.8	23.0
1952	46.0	119.9	165.9	48.3	24.2	24.1
1953	39.7	117.6	157.3	49.5	26.0	23.5
1954	51.6	107.8	159.4	48.9	23.9	25.0
1955	54.7	110.5	165.2	52.0	24.6	27.4
1956	59.9	113.2	173.1	52.3	27.5	24.8
1957	41.9	120.8	162.7	53.3	29.5	23.8
1958	33.9	109.4	143.3	44.1	24.6	19.5
1959	43.1	99.2	142.3	41.1	22.5	18.6
1960	36.5	101.2	137.7	44.9	23.9	21.0
1961	43.3	92.8	136.1	46.7	17.2	29.5
1962 3/	*44.3	89.4	133.7			

	Average price per pound	Price support level 4/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 28, 1963 5/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	29.7	34.3	9.8	21.6	0
1951	40.3	37.4	4.9	10.6	0
1952	38.1	37.1	8.5	18.4	0
1953	33.3	35.0	7.5	18.9	0
1954	38.5	34.8	4.8	9.3	.2
1955	38.4	34.6	7.9	14.4	.2
1956	36.1	36.1	18.6	31.1	7.7
1957	36.4	38.8	13.9	33.1	5.2
1958	38.1	38.8	4.4	12.0	2.0
1959	38.3	38.8	5.3	12.3	3.8
1960	43.3	38.8	3.2	8.7	2.8
1961	*38.5	38.8	5.1	11.8	4.8
1962		39.6	8.5	19.2	8.5
Total	---	---	102.4	---	35.2

1/ Type 24 included until early 1950's when it became practically nonexistent.
2/ Year beginning October 1.
3/ Subject to revision.
4/ Through 1957--75 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.
5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures; includes 1962-crop tobacco received under loan after Feb. 28.
*Indicated by sales data.

Domestic Use and Exports

On the basis of early indications, domestic disappearance of the fire-cured types in the current marketing year (October 1962-September 1963) may increase over the unusually low figure of 1961-62. Last year, use of types 22-23 dropped over 6½ million pounds or more than a fourth, and this decline was only partly offset by a gain in use of type 21. In October 1962-January 1963, the manufacture of snuff--principal domestic outlet for the fire-cured types--was running a little ahead of the comparable period a year ago. Also, use of fire-cured in other products may increase over last year.

Exports of fire-cured in 1962-63 may approximate 27 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--down sharply from the 1961-62 total, largest in a decade. The decline is likely to be in the Kentucky-Tennessee types; exports of Virginia fire-cured are expected to be near those of 1961-62. In the first quarter of the current marketing year (October-December 1962), exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured fell 60 percent below those a year earlier. Takings by the Netherlands were less than a fifth of the relatively large October-December 1961 total, and exports to France dropped to only about a third. On the other hand, moderately more than a year earlier went to Switzerland, and substantially more went to Belgium and Indonesia. Exports to Sweden and West Germany declined 6 percent and 26 percent, respectively, but those to Denmark were about even with a year ago. None was reported shipped to Congo, in contrast with a substantial quantity in the first quarter of 1961-62.

Exports of Virginia fire-cured in October-December 1962 were moderately above those a year earlier. Shipments to Sweden rose about a fourth, and significant quantities went to the United Kingdom and New Guinea, in contrast to none in the same months of 1961. But there were large percentage reductions in exports to Norway (leading foreign market for Virginia fire-cured in 1961-62) and to Switzerland. Exports to West Germany fell off a little.

Dark Air-Cured and Sun-Cured, Types 35-37

Prices and Price Supports

Auction markets for One Sucker (type 35), Green River (type 36), and Virginia sun-cured (type 37), opened during the first half of December and were concluded late in January for type 36 and by the second week of February, for types 35 and 37. The price average for type 35 was 36.6 cents a pound--6 percent less than the record high average for the 1961 crop. Sales volume increased 8 percent, and general quality of offerings was lower than in the preceding year. The auction average of type 36--34.9 cents--was slightly below the price average of each of the 2 preceding years. Volume sold increased a tenth to the largest in 6 years; the quality as a whole was not quite as good as in the previous season. For all auction sales of Virginia sun-cured, the price average was 37.4 cents--6 percent below the peak average received for 1961-crop marketings. The poundage sold increased a little, and quality of offerings was lower. About an eighth of the Virginia sun-cured volume was sold on the fire-cured markets.

The Government support level for the 1962 crop of dark air-cured and sun-cured was 34.8 cents a pound--1 percent more than the level in effect for the 5 previous crops. In the season just ended, growers of One Sucker placed about 2.3 million pounds under loan, about 15 percent of marketings. This quantity was more than twice loan placements in each of the 1960 and 1961 seasons, when deliveries for loans were 9 and 7 percent, respectively, of the crop. Type 36 loan placements were 1,760,000 pounds--about 23 percent of marketings--and were the largest, both in poundage and as a percentage of auction deliveries, in 6 years. Loan placements of Virginia sun-cured usually are minor; they totaled about 37,000 pounds in the 1962 season, about 1½ percent of marketings.

The support level for the 1963 crop of dark air-cured and sun-cured will be 35.2 cents a pound--four-tenths of a cent or 1 percent higher than the support level in effect for the 1962 crop. Under the present method of determining support prices for tobacco, the 1959 support level was multiplied by 102 percent to arrive at the support level for the 1963 crop. (See page 43 .)

Supplies

The 1962-63 combined supply of dark air-cured tobacco at close to 85 million pounds is practically the same as for 1961-62. Although carryover was down, this was just about offset by an increase in marketings. Supplies of types 35-36 are slightly lower than in 1961-62, but those of type 37 are 3 percent larger.

According to farmers' intentions on March 1, about 14,400 acres of dark air-cured and 2,300 acres of sun-cured will be grown in 1963. Prospective dark air-cured acreage is about 3 percent above 1962, but that of sun-cured is unchanged. For most farms, 1963 allotments are about the same as in 1962. Based on an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend, this year's production of dark air-cured and sun-cured would be about 24½ million pounds, about equal to marketings from the 1962 crop but otherwise largest since 1956.

Carryover of the combined dark air-and sun-cured types next October 1 may be near 61 million pounds--not much different than last October's carryover. Such carryover plus the indicated crop would result in total 1963-64 supplies of around 85 million pounds--approximately the same as for the current year.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the current marketing year (October 1962-September 1963), the domestic use of dark air- and sun-cured may be near that of 1961-62. The major domestic outlet of these types is in the manufacture of plug, twist, and fine-cut chewing tobacco. In the first third of the current marketing year, output of these products was a little less than a year earlier. Also influencing domestic disappearance of types 35-37 in the current marketing year will be use in products other than chewing tobacco; such use apparently varies considerably from year to year.

Exports of dark air-cured tobacco in the current marketing year may be moderately below the 4.9 million pounds (farm-sales weight) shipped in 1961-62.

Table 28--Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-36: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	32.5	60.1	92.6	36.0	24.3	11.7
1941-45	34.6	61.2	95.8	37.2	31.3	5.9
1947-49	33.0	71.2	104.2	30.4	21.3	9.1
1950	25.0	76.8	101.8	32.9	22.6	10.3
1951	27.7	68.9	96.6	26.4	18.5	7.9
1952	30.1	70.2	100.3	25.2	19.2	6.0
1953	23.6	75.2	98.8	26.7	20.1	6.6
1954	30.4	72.1	102.5	25.9	16.3	9.6
1955	27.8	76.6	104.4	23.6	18.4	5.2
1956	30.7	80.8	111.5	34.0	23.4	10.6
1957	19.8	77.5	97.3	24.8	18.5	6.3
1958	16.1	72.5	88.6	25.0	17.5	7.5
1959	19.3	63.6	82.9	21.9	16.4	5.5
1960	18.2	61.0	79.2	22.0	17.3	4.7
1961	20.6	57.2	77.8	22.6	17.9	4.7
1962 2/	*22.3	55.2	77.5			

	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 28, 1963 4/
			Quantity	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
1950	23.2	30.5	4.1	16.3	0
1951	34.3	33.2	7.3	26.4	0
1952	31.6	33.0	5/9.9	32.9	0
1953	25.2	31.1	7.5	31.8	0
1954	34.3	30.9	7.2	23.7	.5
1955	31.8	30.8	6.3	22.7	.1
1956	34.0	32.1	6.6	21.5	5.0
1957	36.1	34.5	3.0	15.2	2.4
1958	38.4	34.5	.5	2.7	.3
1959	34.5	34.5	3.7	19.2	3.6
1960	37.4	34.5	2.2	12.2	2.1
1961	37.8	34.5	1.9	9.2	1.9
1962	*36.0	34.8	4.0	17.9	4.0
1963		35.2			
Total	---	---	64.2	---	19.9

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Through 1957-- 66-2/3 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.
4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures; includes 1962-crop tobacco received under loan after February 28.
5/ An additional 200,000 pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans but purchased and shipped by mid-1953.

*Indicated by sales data.

Table 29.--Sun-cured tobacco, type 37: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	2.7	2.7	5.4	2.6		
1941-45	2.4	3.2	5.6	2.6		
1947-49	3.0	3.6	6.6	3.0		
1950	3.6	4.0	7.6	3.5	3.0	0.5
1951	4.0	4.1	8.1	3.8	3.1	.7
1952	3.7	4.3	8.0	4.0	3.4	.6
1953	2.9	4.0	6.9	3.2	2.7	.5
1954	3.7	3.7	7.4	3.2	2.7	.5
1955	3.3	4.2	7.5	2.9	2.1	.8
1956	3.2	4.6	7.8	2.5	1.9	.6
1957	2.7	5.3	8.0	2.5	1.9	.6
1958	1.9	5.5	7.4	2.5	2.2	.3
1959	2.2	4.9	7.1	1.9	1.6	.3
1960	1.8	5.2	7.0	2.0	1.7	.3
1961	2.2	5.0	7.2	2.1	1.8	.3
1962	*2.3	5.1	7.4			

	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan: Quantity	Placed under Government loan: Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 28, 1963
	Ct.	Ct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.
1950	33.9	30.5	34	0.9	0
1951	34.6	33.2	59	1.5	0
1952	31.6	33.0	84	2.3	0
1953	31.8	31.1	24	.8	0
1954	32.2	30.9	123	3.3	0
1955	25.3	30.8	72	2.2	0
1956	35.7	32.1	103	3.2	0
1957	34.0	34.5	11	.4	0
1958	36.8	34.5	29	1.5	0
1959	34.4	34.5	24	1.1	0
1960	37.9	34.5	4	.2	0
1961	39.8	34.5	7	.3	0
1962	*37.4	34.8	37	1.6	0
1963		35.2			
Total	---	---	611	---	0

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Through 1957--66-2/3 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.

* Indicated by sales data.

During the first quarter of the current marketing year (October-December 1962), exports of One Sucker leaf at 294,000 pounds (farm-sales weight) were 38 percent less than a year earlier. Belgium accounted for most of the total, and some also went to Trinidad. Exports of Green River leaf during the same period amounted to only 12,000 pounds (farm-sales weight), a tenth as much as in October-December 1961. Destinations for the recent period's exports were Australia and United Kingdom.

A large portion of our dark air-cured exports (about 60 percent last year) goes out in the form of Black Fat--a semiprocessed product. In October-December 1962, exports of Black Fat fell 16 percent below those a year earlier. Nigeria and Ghana--leading outlets--cut takings 37 percent and 30 percent, respectively. An amount less than a year ago also went to Cameroun and the Bahamas. On the other hand, sizable shipments were made to Western Africa (formerly French West Africa), and Spanish Africa took a significant quantity; a year earlier, none was exported to those destinations.

Cigar Tobacco, Types 41-62

Prices and Price Supports

Official season average prices for the 1962 crops of the cigar types are not yet available. The 1962 crop of Connecticut Valley Broadleaf, type 51, was marketed at prices reportedly averaging around 50 cents per pound--considerably higher than the 43-44 cent level of the previous 2 seasons. Only a small quantity of this type went under Government loan, but about half of the Connecticut Valley Havana Seed, type 52, went under loan. All Government loan stocks from previous crops of Broadleaf have been sold and movement of this leaf into private hands will be taking place over a period of several months.

The 1962 Wisconsin crops started selling in January. The Southern Wisconsin type 54 tobacco averaged near 29.8 cents per pound--about 1 cent higher than a year earlier. The Northern Wisconsin type 55 tobacco began selling in late January and through mid-March averaged about 28.8 cents per pound--around 1 cent lower than last season. More than $3\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds had been placed under Government loan by March 23.

The Government price support level for the 1963 crops of Connecticut Valley binder (types 51-52) will be 40.4 cents per pound--up 1 percent from the 1962 level. The overall support level for the cigar filler and binder types 42-44 and 53-55 (practically all grown in Ohio and Wisconsin) will be 29.2 cents per pound--also up 1 percent from the 1962 support level. The support level for the Puerto Rican filler type 46 crop to be planted late this year and marketed during the first half of 1964 is 30.3 cents per pound, compared with the 30.0 cent level for the current marketing season. (The calculation of these price supports is similar to that described for flue-cured tobacco on page 43.)

Growers of Pennsylvania filler type 41 will not received price support on their 1963 crop since marketing quotas were disapproved in a referendum held in February 1962; under the legal provisions applying to this type, growers will not vote in another marketing quota referendum until before the 1965 crop unless

Table 30.--Cigar tobacco price support operations, quantities placed under loan, 1950-62, and remaining under loan February 28, 1963

Crop year	Puerto Rican type 46	Ohio types 42-44	Conn. Valley, type 51	Conn. Valley, type 52	So. Wis., type 54	No. Wis., type 55	Total
	Quantities placed under loan						
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1950	0.3	2.6	0.1	3.7	1.4	0.6	1/11.5
1951	1.1	.6	1.7	2.7	4.8	.1	1/11.0
1952	1.4	No Price Supports 2/					1.4
1953	1.4	2.7	3/	1.8	2.4	1.9	1/10.3
1954	5.1	1.2	.8	3.4	1.3	.9	12.7
1955	2.8	.8	7.8	5.2	.4	3.1	20.1
1956	1.5	.4	1.7	1.6	.1	.9	6.2
1957	2.0	.1	2.5	.4	0	.3	5.3
1958	2.0	0	.3	.1	0	.1	2.5
1959	1.8	0	1.5	.2	.9	3/	4.4
1960	.9	0	1.6	2.6	3.2	3.2	11.5
1961	.4	0	.8	1.9	1.5	4.5	9.1
1962	4/	0	.2	1.4	.2	5/3.6	4.9
Total	20.7	8.4	19.0	25.0	16.2	19.2	1/111.4
	Remaining under loan as of Nov. 30, 1962 4/						
1955	0	0	1.2	0	0	.3	1.5
1956	0	0	.6	0	0	3/	.6
1957	0	0	1.1	.2	0	0	1.3
1958	0	0	.2	3/	0	0	.2
1959	0	0	6/ 1.4	.1	0	0	1.5
1960	0	0	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.7	7.6
1961	0	0	.8	1.8	1.3	3.9	7.8
1962	0	0	.2	1.4	.2	7/3.6	4.9
Total	0	0	6/7.0	6.0	3.4	7/9.5	25.9

1/ Includes 2.8 million pounds of 1950 crop Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41) and negligible amounts from the 1950, 1951, and 1953 crops of New York and Pennsylvania Havana seed (type 53). 2/ Price support not in effect because marketing quotas were disapproved by growers. 3/ Less than 60,000 pounds. 4/ Not yet marketed. 5/ Through March 23. 6/ Substantially all of these stocks have been sold under deferred contracts. 7/ Includes that received through March 23.

at least one-fourth of the growers, engaged this year in the production of this type, petition the Secretary of Agriculture prior to November 10, 1963.

The law makes no provision for applying marketing quotas to the shade-grown cigar wrapper types 61-62.

1963 Cigar Filler and Binder Allotments

In separate referendums held February 26, growers of Connecticut Valley binder (types 51-52) and growers of cigar filler and binder (types 42-44 and 53-55) approved placing marketing quotas on the next three crops. (See table 21). The 1963 allotment for the Connecticut Valley types 51-52 is 8,037 acres. Acreage allotments for farms are the same as for 1962 except for those farms for which tobacco acreage history in recent years has been less than 75 percent of the allotment. The 1963 allotments for these farms are smaller than for 1962. In each of the last 2 years, less than one-third of the allotted acreage has been planted.

The 1963 allotment for the filler types 42-44 (grown mainly in Ohio) and binder types 53-55 (grown mainly in Wisconsin) is 20,761 acres. For most farms, acreage allotments will be about the same as for 1962. In 1962, about nine-tenths of the allotted acreage in Ohio and about three-fourths of the allotted acreage in Wisconsin were planted.

Supplies

Filler: The 1962-63 total supply of Pennsylvania cigar filler at about 175½ million pounds is 7 million above 1961-62 and the largest since 1951-52. Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, the 1963 prospective acreage is 30,000--3 percent lower than 1962. Based on an average yield with an allowance for trend, 1963 production could approximate 52 million pounds, 2 percent below the 1962 crop, and be the smallest in 5 years.

The 1962-63 total supply of Ohio cigar filler at over 27 million pounds is about 2 million larger than a year earlier and the largest since 1957-58. According to March 1 intentions of growers, the 1963 acreage is likely to be near 4,100--nearly 5 percent below 1962. Based on an average yield with an allowance for trend, this year's production could total about 6.9 million pounds--a little less than in 1962 but about a tenth below the 8-year high of 1961.

The January 1, 1963, stocks of Puerto Rican tobacco totaled 36.4 million pounds--down over a million from a year earlier and over half a million from 2 years earlier. The crop planted in late 1962 for harvest in the early months of 1963 is estimated at around 34 million pounds--up more than a tenth from the harvest of the preceding season.

Imported Cigar Tobacco: In 1962, about 40½ million pounds (declared weight) of foreign cigar tobacco arrived in the United States--sharply lower than in 1961 and 1960 when Cuban tobacco was still allowed entry. Total arrivals from Cuba in 1962 at less than 6½ million pounds were little more than a fourth as much as in 1961; the major part of the Cuban tobacco entering in 1962 arrived

Table 31.--Cigar filler tobacco, types 41-46: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
			Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41)				
Average: 1947-49	54.6	101.4	156.0	48.8	47.8	1.0	27.7
1950	56.0	115.8	171.8	45.6	45.0	.6	26.4
1951	56.2	126.2	182.4	50.0	49.3	.7	19.0
1952	37.9	132.4	170.3	51.2	50.8	.4	25.2
1953	38.2	119.1	157.3	51.6	51.4	.2	27.5
1954	48.8	105.7	154.5	41.5	41.4	.1	27.4
1955	45.7	113.0	158.7	55.0	54.6	.4	24.5
1956	48.4	103.7	152.1	46.8	46.6	.2	24.0
1957	41.2	105.3	146.5	42.8	42.7	.1	20.5
1958	51.0	103.7	154.7	50.4	50.1	.3	28.0
1959	53.5	104.3	157.8	48.1	48.0	.1	31.5
1960	52.7	109.7	162.4	47.5	47.4	.1	28.0
1961	53.5	114.9	168.4	45.5	45.4	.1	27.0
1962 2/	52.7	122.9	175.6				
			Ohio, Miami Valley (types 42-44)				
Average: 1947-49	10.2	24.5	34.7	8.7	8.7		26.3
1950	10.5	28.0	38.5	7.3	7.3		18.6
1951	7.3	31.2	38.5	10.0	10.0		24.4
1952	8.8	28.5	37.3	10.0	10.0		25.0
1953	6.6	27.3	33.9	9.8	9.8		18.5
1954	8.0	24.1	32.1	9.2	9.2		22.5
1955	7.5	22.9	30.4	7.2	7.2		21.8
1956	6.3	23.2	29.5	6.4	6.4		22.0
1957	4.6	23.1	27.7	7.2	7.2		22.8
1958	2.5	20.5	23.0	5.9	5.9		24.2
1959	6.9	17.1	24.0	6.5	6.5		27.3
1960	6.6	17.5	24.1	6.5	6.5		28.1
1961	7.7	17.6	25.3	5.1	5.1		28.3
1962 2/	7.1	20.2	27.3				
			Puerto Rico (type 46)				
Average: 1947-49	26.4	65.0	91.4	34.0	29.8	4.2	24.8
1950	25.5	51.1	76.6	28.8	28.5	.3	28.0
1951	28.1	47.8	75.9	34.1	33.8	.3	30.0
1952	34.3	41.8	76.1	28.9	28.6	.3	32.0
1953	34.1	47.2	81.3	32.1	32.0	.1	30.0
1954	34.0	49.2	83.2	23.9	23.8	.1	30.5
1955	30.0	59.3	89.3	31.7	31.6	.1	25.2
1956	24.0	57.6	81.6	31.3	30.9	.4	30.8
1957	26.7	50.3	77.0	27.4	27.3	.1	27.5
1958	25.6	49.6	75.2	32.8	31.6	1.2	30.0
1959	27.6	42.4	70.0	26.2	25.8	.4	32.2
1960	27.1	43.8	70.9	27.6	27.5	.1	34.2
1961	30.4	43.3	73.7	32.1	32.1	neg.	37.2
1962 2/	3/34.0	41.6	75.6				

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Tentative estimate

Table 32.--Cigar binder tobacco types 51-52: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
	Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51)						
Average: 1947-49	14.4	28.5	42.9	14.7	12.4	2.3	54.7
1950	16.4	27.7	44.1	14.3	13.3	1.0	52.0
1951	14.5	29.8	44.3	14.1	13.2	.9	51.0
1952	14.8	30.2	45.0	14.5	13.8	.7	50.0
1953	14.7	30.5	45.2	13.4	12.7	.7	58.4
1954	13.3	31.8	45.1	11.7	11.5	.2	56.5
1955	12.1	33.4	45.5	14.7	14.3	.4	44.9
1956	7.5	30.8	38.3	12.8	11.3	1.5	59.0
1957	5.1	25.5	30.6	8.4	7.7	.7	50.0
1958	3.6	22.2	25.8	5.8	5.6	.2	54.0
1959	4.5	20.0	24.5	4.1	3.9	.2	45.0
1960	3.6	20.4	24.0	4.6	4.3	.3	44.0
1961	3.1	19.4	22.5	3.7	3.6	.1	43.3
1962 2/	2.7	18.8	21.5				
	Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52)						
Average: 1947-49	14.8	18.5	33.3	11.9	9.1	2.8	59.2
1950	15.2	25.0	40.2	12.9	11.2	1.7	39.8
1951	11.2	27.3	38.5	11.0	9.1	1.9	42.6
1952	9.6	27.5	37.1	12.9	11.5	1.4	48.9
1953	12.0	24.2	36.2	11.9	10.8	1.1	54.9
1954	11.9	24.3	36.2	12.9	12.2	.7	44.0
1955	9.9	23.3	33.2	11.6	10.1	1.5	35.0
1956	5.8	21.6	27.4	7.2	5.7	1.5	42.3
1957	3.2	20.2	23.4	7.5	6.3	1.2	44.9
1958	1.8	15.9	17.7	3.2	2.6	.6	49.4
1959	3.2	14.5	17.7	4.9	4.2	.7	41.2
1960	3.2	12.8	16.0	4.2	2.4	1.8	42.5
1961	2.4	11.8	14.2	3.2	2.1	1.1	40.6
1962 2/	2.3	11.0	13.3				
	Total Connecticut Valley (types 51-52)						
Average: 1947-49	29.2	47.0	76.2	26.6	21.5	5.1	56.9
1950	31.6	52.7	84.3	27.2	24.5	2.7	46.1
1951	25.7	57.1	82.8	25.1	22.3	2.8	47.3
1952	24.4	57.7	82.1	27.4	25.3	2.1	49.6
1953	26.7	54.7	81.4	25.3	23.5	1.8	56.8
1954	25.2	56.1	81.3	24.6	23.7	.9	50.6
1955	22.0	56.7	78.7	26.3	24.4	1.9	40.4
1956	13.3	52.4	65.7	20.0	17.0	3.0	51.7
1957	8.3	45.7	54.0	15.9	14.0	1.9	48.2
1958	5.4	38.1	43.5	9.0	8.2	.8	52.4
1959	7.7	34.5	42.2	9.0	8.1	.9	42.6
1960	6.8	33.2	40.0	8.8	6.5	2.3	43.3
1961	5.5	31.2	36.7	6.9	5.7	1.2	42.1
1962 2/	5.0	29.8	34.8				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision.

Table 33.--Cigar binder tobacco, types 54-55: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/ Total	Disappearance 1/ Domestic	Disappearance 1/ Exports	Average price per pound
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
	Southern Wisconsin (type 54)						
Average:							
1947-49	13.4	38.3	51.7	12.7	12.5	0.2	22.5
1950	13.2	40.1	53.3	13.0	13.0		23.5
1951	10.3	40.3	50.7	16.0	16.0		25.3
1952	8.3	34.7	43.0	9.7	8.1	1.6	19.5
1953	7.2	33.3	40.5	10.0			
1954	7.5	30.5	38.0	9.0	8.5	.5	24.3
1955	6.7	29.0	35.7	10.3	9.9	.4	22.9
1956	6.8	25.4	32.2	11.2	11.0	.2	26.1
1957	7.6	21.0	28.6	8.6	8.2	.4	31.1
1958	8.8	20.0	28.8	8.0	7.6	.4	34.6
1959	9.2	20.9	30.1	8.0	7.7	.3	29.3
1960	8.6	22.2	30.8	7.5	7.3	.2	28.0
1961	9.0	23.3	32.3	9.0	8.9	.1	28.7
1962 2/	8.1	23.3	31.4				
	Northern Wisconsin (type 55)						
Average:							
1947-49	19.6	36.3	55.9	18.5	17.5	1.0	28.8
1950	18.7	40.8	59.5	16.4	16.3	.1	28.1
1951	21.9	43.1	56.0	15.6	15.5	.1	31.3
1952	13.6	40.4	54.0	18.6	18.4	.2	31.4
1953	12.8	35.4	48.2	16.4	16.1	.3	31.9
1954	15.4	31.8	47.2	16.3	16.1	.2	32.7
1955	14.3	30.9	45.2	13.4	13.1	.3	24.6
1956	13.4	31.8	45.2	13.6	13.4	.2	30.9
1957	12.2	31.6	43.8	17.2	15.1	2.1	33.5
1958	13.0	26.6	39.6	14.4	12.1	2.3	35.2
1959	11.6	25.3	36.9	12.4	11.5	.9	37.1
1960	12.3	24.4	36.7	11.3	10.9	.4	30.6
1961	13.4	25.4	38.8	11.0	10.6	.4	29.6
1962 2/	11.5	27.8	39.3				
	Total Wisconsin types (54-55)						
Average:							
1947-49	33.0	74.6	107.6	31.2	30.0	1.2	26.2
1950	31.9	80.9	112.8	29.4	29.3	.1	26.2
1951	23.3	93.4	106.7	31.6	31.5	.1	28.6
1952	21.9	75.1	97.0	28.3	26.5	1.8	26.9
1953	20.0	68.7	88.7	26.4	26.1	.3	25.8
1954	22.9	62.3	85.2	25.3	24.6	.7	30.0
1955	21.0	59.9	80.9	23.7	23.0	.7	24.1
1956	20.2	57.2	77.4	24.8	24.4	.4	29.3
1957	19.8	52.6	72.4	25.8	23.3	2.5	32.6
1958	21.8	46.6	68.4	22.4	19.7	2.7	35.0
1959	20.8	46.2	67.0	20.4	19.2	1.2	33.7
1960	20.9	46.6	67.5	18.8	18.2	.6	29.5
1961	22.4	48.7	71.1	20.0	19.5	.5	29.2
1962 2/	19.6	51.1	70.7				

1/ Year beginning October 1.
2/ Subject to revision.

prior to the February 7 embargo, and that arriving shortly after had been bought before the date of the embargo. Total 1962 arrivals of cigar tobacco from foreign sources other than Cuba totaled 34.2 million pounds--up more than a fifth from 1961 and nearly double that of 1960. Tobacco arrivals from the leading source in 1962--the Philippine Republic--were about an eighth larger than each of the previous 2 years. Those from Colombia, the second ranking source, were nearly two-fifths larger than in 1961 and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as in 1960. The 1962 tobacco arrivals from the Dominican Republic--since the embargo on Cuban tobacco, the third ranking source--were a little under 1961 but 65 percent larger than in 1960. Tobacco arriving from Brazil and Indonesia in 1962 totaled 12 and 29 percent more than in 1961 and several times as much as in 1960. Tobacco arrivals from Paraguay in 1962 were 6 percent lower than in 1961 but nearly four times as much as in 1960. A significant quantity arrived from Argentina in 1962 in contrast with only a minor quantity in 1961 and none in prior years. After a lapse of several years, a sizable shipment of tobacco came from Peru in late 1962. A significant quantity arrived from Jamaica, in contrast with a negligible quantity in 1961 and virtually none prior to that; also, for the first time there was a significant quantity from Mexico.

Stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States on January 1, 1963, at 27.3 million pounds (unstemmed weight) were about $12\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds less than a year earlier but still about 10 million larger than normally held in the U. S. prior to the Castro regime in Cuba. (See table 20.) January 1, 1963, stocks of Philippine tobacco at $13\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds (unstemmed weight) were slightly under the record level for that month a year earlier. January stocks of other foreign-grown cigar tobacco at $27\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds were about 10 million larger than a year earlier and over $16\frac{1}{2}$ million larger than 2 years earlier; as of January 1 of this year, Dominican and Colombian tobacco accounted for 33 and 27 percent, respectively, of these stocks and Brazilian, Paraguayan, and Indonesian tobacco for most of the remainder.

Binder: The 1962-63 total supply of Connecticut Valley binder types at near 35 million pounds is almost 2 million below 1961-62 and a record low. Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, the 1963 prospective acreage of Broadleaf is 1,600 and of Havana Seed, 1,030. Indicated acreage of Broadleaf may be up 7 percent from last year's record low, but acreage of Havana Seed may drop 9 percent to a new low. Based on an average yield adjusted for trend, the 1963 production of Broadleaf would be 2.9 million pounds, up a $\frac{1}{4}$ million from last year; the 1963 production of Havana Seed would be about 2 million pounds, down about $\frac{1}{4}$ million from last year.

The 1962-63 total supply of the Wisconsin binder types, at about $70\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds, is slightly below 1961-62 but second largest in 5 years. Based on farmers' intentions, the 1963 acreages of Southern Wisconsin type 54 and Northern Wisconsin type 55 may be 4,700 and 6,500--down from last year by 5 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Based on average yield adjusted for trend, the 1963 production of type 54 would be about 8 million pounds, only slightly below 1962; the production of type 55 would be about 10 million pounds, an eighth less than 1962 and the lowest since 1936.

Table 34.--Cigar wrapper tobacco, types 61-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
	Connecticut Valley Shade-grown (type 61)						
Average 1947-49	10.2	11.0	21.0	8.9			268.3
1950	9.1	13.6	22.7	9.7			205.0
1951	8.2	13.0	21.2	8.3			205.0
1952	8.9	12.9	21.8	10.8			210.0
1953	10.3	11.0	21.3	9.9			205.0
1954	9.9	11.4	21.3	10.2			215.0
1955	8.8	11.1	19.9	9.3			215.0
1956	10.3	10.6	20.9	9.5			190.0
1957	11.8	11.4	23.2	10.1			205.0
1958	10.2	13.1	23.3	10.3	6.9	3.4	235.0
1959	10.7	13.0	23.7	8.6	6.1	2.5	210.0
1960	12.0	15.1	27.1	11.4	8.9	2.5	190.0
1961	10.3	15.7	26.0	12.2	8.9	3.3	235.0
1962 2/	11.0	13.8	24.8				
	Georgia-Florida Shade-grown (type 62)						
Average 1947-49	5.2	3.8	9.1	4.3			235.0
1950	6.4	5.9	12.3	5.4			200.0
1951	6.8	6.9	13.7	5.4			180.0
1952	5.8	8.3	14.1	5.8			180.0
1953	4.5	8.3	12.8	6.0			195.0
1954	6.6	6.8	13.4	6.5			195.0
1955	6.8	6.9	13.7	7.3			185.0
1956	6.8	6.4	13.2	6.1			180.0
1957	7.1	7.1	14.2	6.7			190.0
1958	6.3	7.5	13.8	6.5	4.6	1.9	185.0
1959	7.8	7.3	15.1	7.5	6.1	1.4	195.0
1960	9.3	7.6	16.9	6.5	5.5	1.0	200.0
1961	8.8	10.4	19.2	9.2	6.6	2.6	190.0
1962 2/	7.4	10.0	17.4				
	Total Shade-grown (types 61-62)						
Average 1947-49	15.3	14.8	30.1	13.3	11.2	2.1	257.0
1950	15.5	19.4	34.9	14.9	11.3	3.6	203.0
1951	14.9	20.0	34.9	13.7	10.1	3.6	194.0
1952	14.7	21.2	35.9	16.6	12.2	4.4	198.0
1953	14.8	19.3	34.1	15.9	12.2	3.7	202.0
1954	16.4	18.2	34.6	16.6	12.4	4.2	207.0
1955	15.6	18.0	33.6	16.6	11.5	5.1	202.0
1956	17.2	17.0	34.2	15.7	11.2	4.5	186.0
1957	18.9	18.5	37.4	16.8	11.5	5.3	199.0
1958	16.5	20.6	37.1	16.8	11.5	5.3	216.0
1959	18.5	20.3	38.8	16.1	12.2	3.9	204.0
1960	21.3	22.7	44.0	17.9	14.4	3.5	194.0
1961	19.1	26.1	45.2	21.4	15.5	5.9	214.0
1962 2/	18.4	23.8	42.2				

1/ Year beginning July 1.
2/ Subject to revision.

Wrapper: The 1962-63 total supply of the shade-grown wrapper types is about 42 million pounds--down 3 million from the record 1961-62 level. Prospective acreages of the two wrapper types--Connecticut Valley, type 61, and Georgia-Florida, type 62,--are 8,000 and 5,100 respectively; a slight change is indicated for acreage in the Connecticut Valley, but Georgia-Florida acreage may be down 4 percent. Based on average yield adjusted for trend, the 1963 production in the Connecticut Valley would approximate 11.3 million pounds and in Georgia-Florida 7.7 million pounds--each area producing 200,000 or 300,000 pounds more than in 1962. In the Georgia-Florida area about 500 acres of the shadegrown total is indicated for fire-cured wrapper compared with 360 acres grown in 1962.

Domestic Use and Exports

Filler: Domestic use of Pennsylvania filler during the 1961-62 marketing year at 45½ million pounds dropped 2 million below a year earlier and was the smallest in 4 years. Use of Ohio filler at slightly above 5 million pounds dropped more than 1 million pounds to a record low. In contrast to these declines, use of Puerto Rican filler at over 32 million pounds rose about 4½ million above 1960-61 to a 10-year high.

Imported: About 41 million pounds (unstemmed weight) of imported cigar tobacco were used during October 1961-September 1962 (the period coinciding with the marketing year for U. S. filler types). This was 6 million pounds less than a year earlier. Use of Cuban tobacco at 19½ million pounds declined 6½ million below a year earlier and 13 million below 2 years earlier. Indicated use of Philippine tobacco at about 10 million pounds (unstemmed equivalent) dropped 4½ million below the record year-earlier level but was fairly close to that of 2 years earlier. Use of Colombian and Dominican tobacco--each at around 4 million pounds--were three to four times above a year earlier. About 600,000 pounds each of Indonesian and Brazilian tobaccos were used and also 400,000 pounds of Paraguayan tobacco--in each instance considerably above the year earlier quantities.

During October 1962-January 1963 the reduction in the use of Cuban tobacco (now coming from stocks) was continuing; sharply less was used than in the corresponding 4 months a year earlier. The use of Colombian and Dominican tobacco continued to be stepped up and the use of Brazilian tobacco showed a sharp relative increase. The usings of Indonesian and Paraguayan tobaccos were also well above the year-earlier figures. The movement of Philippine tobacco into consumption channels during October 1962-January 1963 was about double that of the year-earlier period.

Binder: The 1961-62 domestic use of Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51) at 3.6 million pounds was at a new low. However, prospects for this type have improved, as the possibilities of using more of this type in filler blends appear favorable. Exports of Broadleaf have been small for the past 4 years and were at a new low in 1961-62. The 1961-62 domestic use of Havana Seed (type 52) at 2.1 million pounds was also the lowest on record. Exports of Havana Seed in 1961-62 were down from the 10-year high of a year earlier but considerably above the low level of the 2 years before that. In the first quarter of 1962-63, exports of Havana Seed were far smaller than in the corresponding quarter of 1961-62.

The 1961-62 domestic use of Southern Wisconsin (type 54) tobacco at 8.9 million pounds was over 1½ million above the record low of 1960-61 and the largest in 5 years. Exports were comparatively small. The 1961-62 domestic use of Northern Wisconsin (type 55) tobacco, at 10.6 million pounds, declined 3 percent from 1960-61 to a new low. Exports in 1961-62 held even with 1960-61 but were down sharply in the first quarter of 1962-63 compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

Wrapper: The July 1961-June 1962 domestic use of Connecticut Valley wrapper (type 61) at 8.9 million pounds was about the same as in 1960-61. Exports at 3.3 million pounds showed a marked improvement over the low level of the preceding 2 years. During the first half of 1962-63, exports of type 61 were about a fifth less than in the comparable period a year earlier. West Germany, the leading foreign outlet, took a little less; shipments to Canada were down about a half; shipments to the Canary Islands were down about a fourth; but there was an increase to the United Kingdom.

The 1961-62 domestic use of Georgia-Florida wrapper (type 62) at 6.6 million pounds was a record or near-record high. Exports also increased sharply above those in each of the preceding 3 years. During the first half of 1962-63, exports of type 62 were 15 percent lower than in the first half of 1961-62. Shipments to West Germany were down more than a third but those to East Germany were up some. Shipments to Netherlands were down but those to Sweden were up. Comparatively small quantities went to the Canary Islands and Canada.

The next issue of the Tobacco Situation is scheduled for release June 28, 1963.

Table 35.--Tobacco leaf represented in stocks of tobacco sheet on specified dates 1/

Types	1962 January 1	1962 April 1	1962 July 1	1962 October 1	1963 January 1
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Flue-cured (type 11-14)					
Unstemmed	0	0	0	147	176
Stemmed	3,566	3,860	4,049	3,367	3,501
Subtotal	3,566	3,860	4,049	3,514	3,677
Burley (type 31)					
Unstemmed	0	0	0	0	0
Stemmed	1,592	1,737	1,172	1,469	1,602
Subtotal	1,592	1,737	1,172	1,469	1,602
Foreign grown (type 90)					
Unstemmed	78	68	223	151	141
Stemmed	445	562	493	438	442
Subtotal	523	630	716	589	583
Total for cigarettes (including smoking tobacco)					
Unstemmed	78	68	223	298	332
Stemmed 2/	5,632	6,190	5,746	5,300	5,565
Subtotal 2/	5,710	6,258	5,969	5,598	5,897
Pennsylvania (type 41)					
Unstemmed	184	53	61	69	47
Stemmed	250	528	572	584	681
Subtotal	434	581	633	653	728
Connecticut Valley (type 51)					
Unstemmed	240	296	542	731	551
Stemmed	146	161	300	109	78
Subtotal	386	457	842	840	629
Connecticut Valley (type 52)					
Unstemmed	268	220	217	190	284
Stemmed	0	7	0	0	0
Subtotal	268	227	217	190	284
Northern Wisconsin (type 55)					
Unstemmed	205	225	186	229	130
Stemmed	1	4	35	28	5
Subtotal	206	229	221	257	135
Connecticut Valley (type 61)					
Unstemmed	59	55	86	105	53
Stemmed	456	397	260	254	265
Subtotal	515	452	346	359	318
Cuba-Havana (type 81)					
Unstemmed	90	73	68	78	0
Stemmed	32	31	17	21	134
Subtotal	122	104	85	99	134
Total for cigars 3/					
Unstemmed	1,053	942	1,218	1,414	1,091
Stemmed	989	1,244	1,365	1,191	1,376
Subtotal	2,042	2,186	2,583	2,605	2,467
Grand total for all types	7,752	8,444	8,552	8,203	8,364

1/ Does not include tobacco stems added in manufacturing process. 2/ Includes very small quantity of Maryland (type 32). 3/ Includes small quantities of mostly other cigar types not separately listed.

Table 36.--Acreage of tobacco in the United States, by class and type, average 1958-60 annual 1961-63 and percentages

Class and type	Average 1958-60	1961	1962 1/	1963 2/	Percentage change 1962 to 1963
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Old and Middle Belt, type 11	242.5	252.5	264.5	251.0	-5.1
Eastern North Carolina, type 12	219.7	225.0	234.0	222.0	-5.1
South Carolina, type 13	133.7	136.0	143.0	136.0	-4.9
Georgia and Florida type 14	79.0	85.0	89.3	84.6	-5.3
Total flue-cured, types 11-14	674.9	698.5	730.8	693.6	-5.1
Virginia, type 21	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	0
Kentucky and Tennessee, type 22	19.2	20.3	20.5	20.7	1.0
Kentucky and Tennessee, type 23	6.8	7.6	8.0	8.0	0
Total fire-cured, types 21-23	33.2	35.4	36.0	36.2	.6
Burley, type 31	297.9	318.9	338.8	339.0	.1
Maryland, type 32	37.2	40.0	41.5	42.0	1.2
One Sucker, type 35	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5	2.2
Green River, type 36	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.3
Virginia sun-cured, type 37	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	0
Total dark air-cured, types 35-37	14.8	15.6	16.3	16.7	2.5
Pennsylvania, Seedleaf, type 41	30.7	31.0	31.0	30.0	-3.2
Miami Valley, types 42-44	3.7	4.6	4.3	4.1	-4.7
Total cigar filler, types 41-44	34.4	35.6	35.3	34.1	-3.4
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf, type 51	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.6	6.7
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed, type 52	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	-9.1
Southern Wisconsin, type 54	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.7	-4.1
Northern Wisconsin, type 55	8.4	8.3	7.2	6.5	-9.7
Total cigar binder, types 51-55	17.7	16.6	14.7	13.8	-6.1
Connecticut Valley Shade-grown, type 61	8.1	7.7	7.9	8.0	1.3
Georgia and Florida Shade-grown, type 62	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.1	-3.8
Total cigar wrapper, types 61-62	13.8	13.4	13.2	13.1	- .8
Louisiana Perique, type 72	.2	.4	.4	.4	0
Total all types	1,124.1	1,174.4	1,227.0	1,188.9	-3.1

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Farmers' intentions as of March 1.

Table 37.--Tobacco: Acreage in the United States, by types, for specified periods, with percentages

Period	Flue-cured 11-14	Burley 31	Maryland 32	Fire-cured: Va. 21	Fire-cured: Ky-Tenn 22-23	Dark air-cured 35-36	Va. sun-cured 37	Cigar: Filler 41	Cigar: Filler 42-44	Cigar: Filler 46	Cigar: Binder 51-52	Cigar: Binder 54-55	Cigar: Wrapper 61-62	Total 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Averages:														
1947-49	993.5	433.3	48.0	12.0	56.9	29.2	3.2	36.1	6.8	33.5	18.2	22.5	14.8	1,709.6
1950	958.4	408.3	50.0	9.8	43.1	25.5	3.2	37.3	7.8	34.0	18.9	22.1	13.7	1,633.0
1951	1,110.1	456.1	53.0	10.0	39.0	23.0	3.5	34.9	4.9	33.8	15.3	15.8	13.6	1,813.7
1952	1,111.3	463.5	50.0	9.8	37.6	22.9	3.4	23.7	5.7	35.6	15.1	15.1	13.1	1,807.0
1953	1,021.8	419.7	45.0	9.9	38.4	22.3	3.7	25.8	4.7	40.5	14.6	14.3	12.3	1,673.0
1954	1,042.2	420.9	50.0	10.0	42.0	21.8	4.1	29.2	4.6	36.9	14.4	15.0	13.0	1,704.4
1955	990.7	310.6	47.0	9.1	39.1	20.0	4.2	29.5	4.4	35.1	13.4	14.3	12.9	1,530.5
1956	875.3	309.8	43.7	8.5	38.5	19.3	3.1	29.0	3.9	25.5	7.2	11.8	13.3	1,389.0
1957	662.7	306.6	37.0	6.9	29.7	14.5	2.6	29.0	3.6	25.8	4.3	11.6	13.1	1,147.6
1958	639.4	297.1	34.0	6.8	24.3	12.7	1.6	30.0	3.0	23.5	2.9	13.0	12.9	1,101.4
1959	693.3	301.0	40.0	7.6	27.6	13.2	2.1	31.0	3.9	25.6	4.5	13.9	13.8	1,178.3
1960	691.8	295.7	37.5	7.3	25.9	13.0	1.8	31.0	4.3	26.8	3.8	14.6	14.6	1,168.4
1961	698.5	318.9	40.0	7.5	27.9	13.5	2.1	31.0	4.6	27.6	2.9	13.7	13.4	1,202.0
1962 2/	730.8	338.8	41.5	7.5	28.5	14.0	2.3	31.0	4.3	27.7	2.6	12.1	13.2	1,254.7
1963 3/	693.6	339.0	42.0	7.5	28.7	14.4	2.3	30.0	4.1	---	2.6	11.2	13.1	1,216.0
	Percentage change													
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Av. 1950-52 to 1963	-34.6	-23.4	-17.6	-24.2	-28.1	-39.5	-32.4	-6.2	-32.8	---	-84.1	-36.7	-3.0	-30.6
1962 to 1963	-5.1	.1	1.2	0.0	.7	2.9	0.0	-3.2	-4.7	---	0.0	-7.4	-.8	-3.1

1/ Total includes types 45, 56, 24 and 53 ended in 1939, 1948, 1949 and 1953, respectively; total may also differ from sum of items due to rounding.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Farmers' intentions as of March 1, except type 46.

Table 38.--Cash receipts from farm marketings, averages 1947-49, annual 1950-62, with percentages

Period	Cash receipts				Tobacco as a percentage of	
	Livestock and products	All crops	Total farm	Tobacco	All crops	Total cash receipts
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Pct.
Average: 1947-49	16,302	12,984	29,286	960	7.4	3.3
1950	15,976	12,352	28,328	1,061	8.6	3.7
1951	19,612	13,187	32,799	1,190	9.0	3.6
1952	18,445	14,248	32,693	1,091	7.7	3.3
1953	17,209	14,035	31,244	1,094	7.8	3.5
1954	16,688	13,515	30,203	1,161	8.6	3.8
1955	15,837	13,427	29,264	1,225	9.1	4.2
1956	16,250	14,122	30,372	1,162	8.2	3.8
1957	17,363	12,461	29,824	971	7.8	3.3
1958	19,301	14,259	33,560	1,020	7.2	3.0
1959	18,855	14,291	33,146	1,060	7.4	3.2
1960	18,937	15,076	34,013	1,154	7.7	3.4
1961	19,415	15,828	35,243	1,325	8.4	3.8
1962 1/	19,849	15,900	35,749	1,291	8.1	3.6

1/ Preliminary.

Table 39.--Federal and State tax revenues from tobacco products for specified periods

Period	Federal				States 2/	Total Federal and State
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Chewing, smoking, and snuff	Total 1/	All tobacco products 3/	
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1947	1,176	47	43	1,267	289	1,556
1948	1,221	47	44	1,312	375	1,687
1949	1,233	44	42	1,320	406	1,726
1950	1,263	43	41	1,348	445	1,793
1951	1,360	44	37	1,446	461	1,907
1952	1,580	46	22	1,662	485	2,147
1953	1,546	46	21	1,614	486	2,100
1954	1,477	45	20	1,543	476	2,019
1955	1,530	46	20	1,596	500	2,096
1956	1,576	45	18	1,639	573	2,212
1957	1,639	46	18	1,704	614	2,318
1958	1,750	49	18	1,817	673	2,490
1959	1,792	51	17	1,860	841	2,701
1960	1,887	50	17	1,955	998	2,953
1961	1,950	50	17	2,019	1,070	3,094
1962 4/	1,961	50	16	2,030	5/1,140	3,170

1/ Includes leaf dealer penalties, floor taxes, cigarette papers and tubes, etc. 2/ Includes District of Columbia. 3/ In postwar years cigarette taxes have accounted for about 98 percent of State tobacco tax revenues. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Estimated. General note: Local government taxes from tobacco products in a recent year totaled about $76 million.

Compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service, The National Tobacco Tax Association, and other sources.

Table 40.--Disposable personal income, consumer expenditures for tobacco products, and percentages, 1939-62

Year	Disposable personal income	Consumer expenditures for tobacco products				Tobacco product expenditures as percentage of disposable personal income			
		Total	Cigarettes	Cigars	Other 1/	Total	Cigarettes	Cigars	Other 1/
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1947	170,113	3,869	3,044	547	278	2.27	1.79	.32	.16
1948	189,300	4,155	3,319	548	288	2.19	1.75	.29	.15
1949	189,654	4,272	3,463	520	289	2.25	1.83	.27	.15
1950	207,655	4,432	3,626	514	292	2.13	1.74	.25	.14
1951	227,481	4,743	3,934	526	283	2.09	1.73	.23	.13
1952	238,714	5,153	4,326	545	282	2.16	1.81	.23	.12
1953	252,474	5,365	4,537	560	268	2.12	1.79	.22	.11
1954	256,885	5,218	4,406	552	260	2.03	1.72	.21	.10
1955	274,448	5,350	4,544	549	257	1.95	1.66	.20	.09
1956	292,942	5,638	4,843	553	242	1.92	1.65	.19	.08
1957	308,791	6,064	5,267	557	240	1.96	1.70	.18	.08
1958	317,924	6,400	5,564	581	255	2.01	1.75	.18	.08
1959	337,145	6,940	6,036	625	279	2.06	1.79	.19	.08
1960	349,390	7,318	6,379	647	292	2.09	1.82	.19	.08
1961	363,648	7,605	6,669	633	303	2.09	1.83	.18	.08
1962 2/	382,900	7,780	6,840	640	300	2.03	1.79	.17	.08

1/ Smoking, chewing, and snuff.

2/ Subject to revision.

Basic data, except the 1962 estimates of tobacco expenditure, United States Department of Commerce.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Item	Unit or base period	1962 Jan.	1962 Feb.	1962-63 Dec.	1962-63 Jan.	1962-63 Feb.	Last data as percentage of a year earlier
Average price at auctions							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	C-l-o-s-e-d		C-l-o-s-e-d			---
Burley	Ct. per lb.	64.6	Closed	59.6	53.1	49.5	82
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	C-l-o-s-e-d		C-l-o-s-e-d			---
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	37.6	33.1	40.2	37.8	34.2	103
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	40.7	37.9	Closed	37.9	38.8	102
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	39.0	35.0	36.2	35.7	35.5	101
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	39.7	Closed	38.4	37.2	36.6	---
Parity prices 1/							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	68.7	68.9	69.6	72.8	72.8	106
Burley	Ct. per lb.	73.0	73.2	73.9	77.1	77.1	105
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	64.4	64.7	65.3	69.4	69.4	107
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	n.a.	45.9	47.6	47.6	---
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	n.a.	47.4	n.a.	n.a.	---
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	n.a.	42.5	44.5	44.5	---
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	42.0	42.1	42.5	44.5	44.5	106
Pa. cigar filler	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	n.a.	33.0	n.a.	n.a.	---
Conn. Valley cigar binder	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	n.a.	49.3	n.a.	n.a.	---
Wis. binder and Ohio filler	Ct. per lb.	n.a.	n.a.	35.7	n.a.	n.a.	---
Puerto Rican filler	Ct. per lb.	37.1	37.2	37.6	39.8	39.8	107
Parity index 2/	1910-14=100	304	305	309	311	311	102
Industrial production index 3/	1957-59=100	114	116	119	119	119	103
Employment	Mil.	65.1	65.8	67.6	65.9	66.4	101
Personal income 4/	Bil. dol.	428.8	431.9	450.4	452.4	450.8	104

		1961-62 Dec.	1961-62 Jan.	1962-63 Nov.	1962-63 Dec.	1962-63 Jan.	
Taxable removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	33.3	41.1	42.5	34.7	43.5	106
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	366.8	490.0	661.8	336.0	493.7	101
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	4.5	5.8	5.9	4.7	5.6	97
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	4.5	5.6	5.1	4.6	5.5	98
Snuff	Mil. lb.	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	108
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	488.1		459.7	494.5		101
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	6,372		6,319	6,355		100
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	71.4		63.6	68.3		96
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	64.3		59.3	63.8		99
Snuff	Mil. lb.	33.7		30.4	33.1		98
Tax-exempt removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.4	73
Exports	Bil.	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5	.6	32
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	5.8	8.7	10.0	10.1	11.4	131
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	50
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1	*	---
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	39.6		37.6	41.1		104
Exports	Bil.	22.2		21.6	24.1		109
Cigars	Mil.	117.6		115.5	125.7		107
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	2.5		2.3	2.6		104
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.8		.6	.7		88
Wholesale price indexes 5/							
Cigarettes, reg. nonfilter	1957-59=100	101.4			101.4		100
Cigarettes, filter tip	Jan. 1959=100	100.0			100.0		100
Cigars	1957-59=100	100.4			100.4		100
Smoking tobacco	1957-59=100	113.7			115.4		101
Plug chewing tobacco	1957-59=100	108.5			116.6		107
Snuff	1957-59=100	107.4			107.4		100
Consumer price indexes (urban) 6/							
Cigarettes, reg. nonfilter	1957-59=100	109.2			110.1		101
Cigarettes, filter tip	Mar. 1959=100	108.5			109.3		101
Cigars	1957-59=100	99.8			99.9		100
Imports of tobacco							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	7.8	11.5	11.0	8.5	11.7	102
Cigar tobacco 7/	Mil. lb.	2.7	4.9	4.4	2.2	4.1	84
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	125.7		119.0	127.5		101
Cigar tobacco 7/	Mil. lb.	47.2		40.0	42.2		89

See footnotes at end of Statistical Summary.

Continued -

STATISTICAL SUMMARY--CONTINUED

Item	Unit or base period	1961-62 Dec.	1961-62 Jan.	1962-63 Nov.	1962-63 Dec.	1962-63 Jan.	Last data as percentage of a year earlier
Exports of leaf tobacco (farm-sales weight)							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	40.9	18.0	49.9	47.3	6.6	37
Burley	Mil. lb.	2.2	1.6	5.7	4.4	.4	25
Maryland	Mil. lb.	.7	.6	1.6	1.0	0	---
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	*	.4	.7	.4	.1	25
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	3.1	1.1	.8	4.4	.3	27
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	*	.2	*	.3	*	---
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	.4	.2	.3	.2	*	---
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	.3	.3	.3	.4	*	---
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	*	*	*	.1	*	---
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	*	*	.1	*	*	---
Accumulated from beginning of marketing year 8/							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	332.6	350.7	235.1	282.4	289.0	82
Burley	Mil. lb.	13.9	15.5	55.6	60.0	60.4	390
Maryland	Mil. lb.	3.9	4.5	2.3	3.4	3.4	76
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	1.1	1.5	.8	1.2	1.3	87
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	16.5	17.6	2.3	6.7	7.0	40
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	.6	.8	*	.3	.3	38
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	.9	1.1	.5	.8	.8	73
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	2.9	3.2	1.9	2.4	2.4	75
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	.7	.7	.1	.2	.2	29
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	.5	.5	.2	.2	.2	40
Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk	Mil. lb.	.7	.7	1.0	1.0	.1	14
Accumulated from Jan. 1	Mil. lb.	9.0		7.6	8.6		96

Q u a r t e r l y d a t a

		1961-62 Oct.-Dec.	1961-62 Jan.-Mar.	1962-63 Oct.-Dec.	1962-63 Jan.-Mar.	
Tobacco stocks--1st of quarter 9/						
Domestic types (farm-sales weight)						
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	2,583	2,623	2,587	2,817	107
Burley	Mil. lb.	1,127	1,415	1,137	1,442	102
Maryland	Mil. lb.	70	61	76	67	110
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	114	95	109	100	105
Dark air- and sun-cured	Mil. lb.	62	64	60	60	94
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	176	156	185	167	107
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	80	78	81	76	97
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	30	31	28	29	94
Under Government loan 10/	Mil. lb.	665	544	558	714	131
Tobacco sheet 11/						
Cigarette types	Mil. lb.	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.9	104
Cigar types	Mil. lb.	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.5	125
Foreign types (unst. equiv.)						
Cigarette and smoking	Mil. lb.	222	245	269	267	109
Cigar	Mil. lb.	69	71	67	69	97
Tobacco outlets 12/						
Seasonally adjusted data, annual rates, for charts, p.2						
Cigarettes						
Production	Bil.	541	535	544	545	102
Tax-paid removals	Bil.	500	488	507	498	102
Cigar production	Bil.	7.27	7.49	6.91	7.27	97
Smoking production	Mil. lb.	68.4	75.8	70.4	74.7	99
Chewing production						
Scrap	Mil. lb.	34.0	32.1	32.3	32.8	102
Plug and other	Mil. lb.	32.2	32.6	32.1	30.7	94
Snuff production	Mil. lb.	32.9	31.5	34.5	31.0	98
Exports of leaf						
Total	Mil. lb.	667	447	524	471	105
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	505	382	403	398	104

1/ Based on data for month specified. 2/ Prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes and wage rates. 3/ Seasonally adjusted. 4/ Seasonally adjusted, annual rate. 5/ Excise tax excluded. 6/ Federal and applicable state and local taxes included. 7/ Unstemmed equivalent. 8/ July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper and October 1 for others. 9/ Holdings of manufacturers and dealers including grower cooperatives. 10/ Reported by grower cooperatives. 11/ Weight of tobacco leaf not including stems added. 12/ Data for most recent quarter are preliminary estimates.
*Less than 50,000 pounds.

Index of Special Material, Tables, and Charts in 1962 Issues of the Tobacco Situation

Each issue of the Tobacco Situation carries discussion and standard statistical tables which cover (1) each major product or groups of products, (2) exports, foreign production and United Kingdom data, (3) imports and (4) each kind of leaf tobacco. The discussion and regular tables contain current estimates and the most recent data available. Also included in each issue are 6 standard charts that depict recent trends in manufactured tobacco products and leaf tobacco exports. In addition, various issues of the Tobacco Situation contain a special article, special items, special-purpose tables and charts; the following index provides references to such material which was published in the Tobacco Situation during calendar year 1962:

	Issue--Release Date
Article:	
Tobacco used for cigarettes	Sept. 28
Special items:	
Common market import duties	March 30
Embargo prohibits tobacco imports from Cuba	March 30
Export payment program for tobacco	March 30
National tobacco industry advisory committee makes recommendations	Dec. 31
Statistical tables:	
All tobacco leaf combined: Supply, domestic use, exports, etc.	Dec. 31
British tobacco imports by source:	
Calendar years	March 30 (also this issue)
Fiscal years	Sept. 28
Burley price spreads among grades	March 30 (also this issue)
Cash receipts from farm marketings:	
Tobacco and total, major tobacco States	June 29
Tobacco and total, U. S.	March 30 (also this issue)
Cigarette manufacture--unmanufactured tobacco:	
Kinds of tobacco	Sept. 28
Percentage of distribution	Sept. 28
Tobacco used per 1,000 cigarettes	Sept. 28
Cigarette output, filter and nonfilter tips	March 30 (also this issue)
Consumer expenditures for cigarettes, cigars, other	March 30, Sept. 28 (also this issue)
Consumption per capita:	
15 years and over:	
Cigarettes, units and pounds, all tobacco products, pounds and indexes	Sept. 28 (also this issue)
Snuff and indexes on basis of product weight	Sept. 28 (also this issue)
18 years and over:	
Cigars, smoking, and chewing tobacco per male, and indexes on basis of units and pounds	Sept. 28 (also this issue)
Exports of tobacco:	
Barter sales (P.L. 480, Title III):	
Fiscal years	Sept. 28
Foreign sales (P.L. 480, Title I):	
Calendar years	March 30 (also this issue)
Fiscal years	Sept. 28
Government financed programs:	
Calendar years	March 30 (also this issue)
Fiscal years	Sept. 28
Value per pound by kinds to major countries of destination	June 29
Flue-cured:	
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Gross volume by belts	Dec. 31
Loan placements by belts	Dec. 31
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Calendar years	March 30, June 29, Dec. 31 (also this issue)
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